THE WEATHER.

Cloudy and warmer Sunday; Monday probably fair, colder west portion.

THE WILMINGTON MORNING STAR

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ONE SECTION

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FOUR KILLED, 10 HURT IN AN EXPLOSION ON U. S. SUBMARINE E-2

Five of Injured in Dangerous Condition—Three Are Not Expected to Live.

CRAFT BEING REPAIRED

Accident at New York Navy Yard and Only One of Dead Enlisted Man.

Temporary Naval Committee Begins Investigation.

New York, Jan. 15. — Four men were killed and ten others injured, five of them dangerously, in an explosion which occurred this afternoon on the submarine E-2, while the craft was undergoing repairs in dry dock at the New York navy yard. One of the men killed was an enlisted electrician and the other three civilian workers. At least three of the ten now in hospitals are not expected to live.

The Dead and Injured.

The dead: R. B. Seaber, electrician, second class; James H. Peck, civilian, general helper, Brooklyn; Joseph Logan, civilian, general helper, Brooklyn.

The injured: L. L. Miles, chief electrician, Brooklyn; Haymond Otto, electrician, Middleburg, Md.; Guy H. Clark, Jr., Frankfort, N. Y.; John Holzy, Baltimore, Md.; James Lyons, civilian; Henry Zoll, civilian; Otta Hasert, civilian; Richard Heyne, civilian; Michael Peyser, civilian; August Kapin, civilian.

Although the detonation was terrific, the submarine itself, from the outside, shows none of the effects of the explosion, the second fatal accident of its kind in the history of the United States navy.

Interior Badly Shattered.

The interior of the apparatus was badly shattered but so tight was the vessel's shell that there was no means of escape for gas which accumulated and it was more than an hour after the blast before the work of recovering the bodies could be completed. A ladder was blown up through the tower and fell 150 feet away.

The injured men and one body were removed soon after the accident but three bodies far down in the craft could not be reached until the gas had been blown out by compressed air. Soon after the explosion several naval officers led a rescue party into the drydock but were partly overcome by gas fumes when they attempted to descend into the vessel. It was then that compressed air pipes were run into the shell and the gas forced out.

The number of men inside the submarine at the time of the explosion is not definitely known. About 20 were working on the craft but all of them were not on the underwater boat at the same time. It is not thought possible that any one who was inside could have escaped injury.

Cause Not Definitely Known.

What caused the explosion has not been definitely decided.

Commandant Usher of the navy yard, after on examination of the craft and questioning workmen who had been nearby, declined to express an opinion. He said:

"The men were at work in the battery compartment of the E-2, discharging the new Edison batteries through a rheostat to measure the voltage, and the explosion occurred in that compartment while they were working there. The battery will generate no kind of gas and there was no gasoline on board. The engine was of the oil-burning Diesel type."

Pending the appointment of an official board of inquiry by the navy department, Rear Admiral Usher named a temporary investigating committee as follows: Lieut. Commander Hope, Washington, commander of the receiving ship Maine; Lieut. L. M. Stewart, of the torpedo boat destroyer McCall, and Lieut. Rush H. Fay, commander of the submarine division to which the E-2 was attached. This committee immediately began to take the testimony of men working around the E-2 when the explosion occurred.

The opinion was expressed that the process of withdrawing the charge from the batteries might have caused the formation of hydrogen gas. The explosions of that nature have been frequent on submarines of all navies, it was explained, and several have occurred on American boats within the last few years. None of the others was serious, however.

Equipped With Edison Battery.

The E-2 was the only vessel in the world equipped with the Edison nickel batteries and she made her first trip successfully with them on December 7 last. It was reported that the new batteries gave better speed with less fuel.

The Edison battery, experiments have proven, generates nearly double the ordinary amount of hydrogen during the process of charging but on discharge or while lying idle, gives off much less. During the battery trials there were reports from her officers of an undue amount of hydrogen. The boat made one trip with observers aboard and it was reported that while in operation not enough gas was generated to be dangerous.

There were three other submarines in the drydock, but they were about 50

(Continued on Page Sixteen.)

CAUSE OF ACCIDENT YET UNDETERMINED

May Have Been Explosion of Hydrogen Gas.

BOARD MAKING INQUIRY

Explosion Apparently Occurred Under Battery Deck While Edison Battery Was Being Discharged —Statement of Navy.

Washington, Jan. 15.—What caused the explosion today on the submarine E-2 at the New York navy yard, with loss of life and serious damage to the vessel, probably will not be known definitely until the special board of naval officers appointed tonight to investigate has completed its inquiry. From first reports, saying that the new Edison storage, batteries in the E-2 were being re-charged at the time of the accident, it was concluded by navy department officials that hydrogen gas had ignited, but later official information that the batteries were being discharged instead upset that the ory. A comparatively small quantity of hydrogen gas is generated by a storage battery in process of discharge.

The following statement was issued by the Navy Department tonight:

Navy Department Statement.

"An explosion occurred on the E-2 in drydock this afternoon at 1:15 p. m., apparently under the battery deck which tops up the battery floor under the forward hatch. The Edison storage battery was being discharged through a rheostaat at the time at a slow rate.

"Rob B. Seaber, electrician, third class, enlisted at Cleveland, Ohio., and whose next of kin, William H. Seaber, lives at 2689 East 49th street, Cleveland, Ohio, was killed. Lac L. Miles, chief electrician, enlisted at Newport, whose wife, Sofia Miles, lives at Newport, R. I..; Guy Hamilton Clark, Jr., machinist mate, second class, enlisted at Buffalo, and whose next of kin, Guy Hamilton Clark, lives at Frankfort, N. Y..; John Holsey, gunner's mate, third class, enlisted at Puget Sound and whose next of kin, Henry T. Holzey, lives at Avery, Iowa; Raymond Otto, electrician, second class, enlisted at New York, and whose next of kin, John T. Otto (father), lives at Middleburg, Md., were severely injured and were taken to the naval hospital.

"In addition J. H. Peck, plumber, employed at the New York navy yard; —— Logan, also a plumber in the navy yard; John Schultz, navy yard workman, were killed and the following navy employes were taken to the Cumberland Street hospital, suffering severe injuries:

James Lyons, general helper; Henry Zoll, plumber; Otto Hazert, plumber; Richard Heyne, plumber; Michael Peyser, plumber; August Kapin, workman.

Only Brief Report Received.

"So far only a brief verbal report has been made by Lieutenant (J. G.) Charles Cooke, commander of the E-2. A board of investigation in accordance with navy regulations, has been appointed by the commandant, consisting of: Lieutenant Commander Pope, Washington, senior member; Lieutenant L. M. Stewart, U. S. A., McCall; Lieut. (J. G.) Russ S. Fay, recorder. The board will meet immediately to investigate and report."

The department's experts on submarine construction said they knew of only two possible causes of explosion, aside from the possible ignition of hydrogen gas.

While highly improbable, they said, it was posted here there had been an explosion of the oil used to drive the surface engines. There has never been an accident of that character, even with boats operated by gasoline, a far more explosive liquid than the heavy oil used to run the E-2's engines.

The second possibility, they said, was that of an air flask had exploded. Flasks which furnish the motive power of a torpedo carry a pressure 200 pounds to the square inch while the flasks used to store air for the boat while submerged carry much less pressure. The fact that the victims of the explosion were badly burned appeared to dismiss that possibility. It also was pointed out that the explosion of

(Continued on Page Sixteen.)

THE DAY IN CONGRESS

Senate:

Not in session; meets noon Monday.

House:

Met at noon.

Ways and Means committee continued hearings on dyestuffs manufacturing bill.

Passed the Ferris bill for Federal leasing of mineral lands in the public domain.

Debated the Ferris bill for 640 acre "stock raising homesteads" affecting 17 states, the last of the group of administration conservation measures.

Resolution for investigation of the so-called sisal twine trust of Yucatan and its United States agencies introduced by Representative Cox, of Indiana.

Education committee continued hearings on proposed legislation for Federal censorship of moving pictures.

Adjourned at 4 P. M. until noon Monday.

NO FURTHER STEPS IN VON PAPEN CASE

New Disclosures Not Likely to Cause Reopening.

OFFICIALS INTERESTED

Disclosures in Papers Seized in England Regarding Payment to Werner Horn May be Link in Evidence Against Plotters.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Disclosures of alleged activities of German agents in the United States contained in the papers seized by the British from Captain von Papen, the former German military attache here, while they have commanded intense interest, have brought no indication of official notice. The general view is that the United States government practically closed the incident when it called for the withdrawal of Captain von Papen and his colleague, Captain Boy-Ed, the naval attache.

Much of the correspondence cabled to this country is looked upon by most officials as being little more than interesting. That which purports to be between von Papen and Werner Horn is eagerly awaited, however, as possibly being a link in the chain of evidence government agents collected regarding the attempted destruction of the railway bridge at St. Croix, Me.

In the files of the State Department is all the data collected by the agents of the Department of Justice, secret service operatives and others touching almost every alleged war plot in this country in the last 18 months.

On the surface, officials express surprise at suggestions that von Papen or Boy-Ed were under surveillance in this country after the outbreak of the war because such action would hardly be in keeping with diplomatic usage. State Department records, however, are said to reveal that the activities of both were known to the government in detail. Apparently about the only case of consequence in which Federal detective agencies have not made definite discoveries is that of Robert Fay and the others recently indicted with him in New York for conspiracy to interfere with American trade in munitions of war by attaching bombs to ships.

The attitude of American officials has been that while all the information they had was interesting it was not sufficient, even if it could be presented to a court—which was out of the question in the case of diplomatic officers—to bring convictions.

ACTUAL BLOCKADE OF TEUTONIC COUNTRIES

Will Soon be Announced by Great Britain.

Will Supercede Conditions Established by Orders in Council—Might Eliminate Much Diplomatic Controversy.

London, Jan. 15.—That Great Britain will soon announce the establishment of an actual blockade of Germany and her allies thereby superceding the conditions which have been established by the orders in council, was the statement made today by Americans who have been in close contact with the machinery of the British orders in council in consequence of their acting here as representatives of American shippers whose business had been affected by the execution of the orders.

CLEAR UP MISUNDERSTANDINGS

Would Not Warrant Interferene With Our Trade With Neutrals.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Enforcement by Great Britain of an actual blockade of the Teutonic powers would, in the opinion of officials here, emove from the field of controversy several international factors which have led to much diplomatic correspondence and much misunderstanding on the part of the public.

One of these is the question that now remains unanswered as to the right of a neutral state to ship to Germany or her allies any goods not contraband of war. Once a blockade was declared there could be no legal question of the right of the blockading fleet to keep everything out of the enemy's ports.

All doubts as to the application of the doctrine of the ultimate destination also might be removed so far as it concerns goods destined for Germany through a neutral State.

On the other hand, declaration of a blockade would not warrant, officials believe, interference with America's trade with neutral European states, provided the goods were not consigned ultimately to Germany or Austria. Under the orders in council such goods are now being detained and commandeered.

The forthcoming American note to Great Britain on contraband is expected to take up this question at length. It will vigorously assert the right of neutral states to trade unmolested among themselves and the prospective change in the British policy is not expected to modify in any wise that stand.

COMMANDERS OF MEN WHO MURDERED NINETEEN AMERICANS.

General Jose Rodriguez.
General Pancho Villa.

The Mexican soldiers or bandits, who shot to death nineteen Americans Monday near Chihuahua in Mexico, were Villa men of the command of General Jose Rodriguez, one of the bandit chiefs trusted lieutenants who was reported captured by Americans the other day. Col. Pablo Lopez, a minor leader in the Villa force, is charged by those who saw the murders with having been the leader on the scene.

MRS. PANKHURST IS DENIED ADMISSION

By Immigration Board at Ellis Island Station.

APPEAL TO WASHINGTON

Allowed to Enter Country Pending Word from Authorities There. Says She is Not Here to Discuss Suffrage Cause.

New York, Jan. 15.—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, British suffrage leader, arrived here today and was ordered excluded from this country by the special board of inquiry at the Ellis Island immigration station. On order of Assistant Secretary of Labor Louis F. Post, she was allowed to enter the country pending her appeal to the authorities in Washington.

Mrs. Pankhurst and her secretary, Miss Joan Wickham, were walking down the St. Paul's gang plank when an immigration officer informed the suffrage leader that she would have to go to Ellis Island. She protested vigorously but the official explained that, although she had been allowed to enter in 1913, she was still subject to the Federal statutes barring aliens convicted of "crimes involving moral turpitude."

Mrs. Pankhurst then said that she had not come here in connection with suffrage; that she would not under any circumstances discuss politics or suffrage while here and that she would not even attend a suffrage meeting. She added that she came here xpressly at the request of Cheddomil Miyatovich, former Serbian minister of state and foreign affairs, who is now head of the Serbian relief commission.

"I am not here to talk militancy or even votes for women," said Mrs. Pankhurst. "I am here in an effort to aid the poor Serbians and I am sure that I see no reason why I should not be welcome. Your President allowed me to enter the country two years ago and I see no reason for a change of attitude now."

Before Mrs. Pankhurst departed for Ellis Island, M. Miyatovich sent a telegram to the Serbian minister at Washington asking him to use his influence in securing admission to this country for Mrs. Pankhurst. M. Miyatovich also offered to guarantee that Mrs. Pankhurst would not participate in any political or suffrage discussions here.

It was ordered that Mrs. Pankhurst be paroled after it was learned that she had taken steps toward sending an appeal to Washington.

Mrs. Pankhurst was brought from Ellis Island to the Battery by Immigration Commissioner Howe in his private launch. Mr. Post accompanied them on the trip.

WOULD HARDLY BE LOGICAL.

To Exclude Mrs. Pankhurst Unless New Charges Are Brought Up.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Immigration authorities here take the view that it would be hardly logical to deny Mrs. Pankhurst admission unless it were clearly established that the basis for her exclusion were a crime involving moral turpitude committed since she was allowed to enter the country two years ago.

While details of testimony given today before the special board of inquiry at New York were not known here, it was thought that the order of exclusion was based on the findings of two years ago under which she was first ordered excluded but afterwards permitted to remain in the United States for several months.

RUSSIAN FRONT IS CENTER OF ACTION

Attacks Against Austrians Are More Determined

NICHOLAS FALLING BACK

Rapid Sequence of Events in the Crumbling of the Montenegrin Kingdom—Little Fighting in the West—Summary.

Only on the Bessarabian and east Galician front and in Montenegro have there been recent military developments of prime importance. The rapid sequence of events in the Montenegrin campaign involving the crumbling of the little kingdom's resistance, presents greater interest for the moment at least in the conflict being waged between the Austrians and the Russians.

The Russian offensive, resumed in force after a brief halt, apparently is being pressed with more determination than before. Reports of the fighting so far have come only from Vienna, but these indicate that the attacks against the Austrian lines were of a desperate character, the Russians repeatedly charging in serried line a dozen deep, only to be repulsed each time with frightful losses, according to the Austrian official statement. This report adds that the attacks have not netted the Russians an inch of territory.

In Montenegro the Austrians, following up their capture of Cettinje, are pursuing the depleted forces of King Nicholas and have made additional captures. The Montenegrins, according to unofficial advices, after transferring their capital to Niksic, determined to make a stand around Rieka, to the southeast of Cettinje and if necessary to continue their retreat southward and concentrate their defense at Scutari, Albania. In the interior Montenegro, on the eastern front of the fighting in this field of war the Austrians have advanced from Berance and taken the heights of Gradina to the south.

The fighting along the Franco-Belgian lines has not been of moment since the operations in the Champagne, started by the German offensive movement there, came to a halt. Artillery engagements and trench warfare, with occasional aerial encounters, are the only happenings that have recently been chronicled in the official statements.

Around Saloniki where the Entente forces have been energetically preparing themselves for the expected advance of the Teutonic Allies, there have been additional defensive preparations in the way of destruction of bridges. A German air raid on Saloniki, which is declared to have been futile, is the only notable incident reported.

Berlin reports opening of through railroad service to Constantinople with the departure of the first train from the German capital.

A semi-official statement issued in Berlin declares that Emperor William has completely recovered "from the slight indisposition caused by a carbuncle."

British losses in officers during December totaled 930, of whom 275 were killed. Total casualties of officers since the war began to the end of December were 22,081 and the killed 6,547.

MORMONS DECLINE TO LEAVE MEXICO

Will Concentrate Under Carranza Protection.

TO EXTERMINATE VILLA

Carranza Officials to Hold Conference to Perfect Plans—Americans Reluctant in Leaving the State of Chihuahua.

El Paso, Texas, Jan. 15.—Mormons in Chihuahua state do not intend to come to the United States, despite the advice and counsel of the American government, according to Mexican officials who received advices tonight stating that the colonists, numbering about 500, were to concentrate under protection of Carranza garrisons stationed at Casas Grandes and other points, until the country is cleared of bandits.

Other Americans in the same district were described as being reluctant to leave Mexico where many still have property. Several were reported to have returned to the interior of Chihuahua state on the train which left Juarez late today and only a comparatively small number of foreigners in the neighborhood of Parral are expected to come out on the special due here tomorrow night.

How Many Villa Followers?

There is uncertainty here regarding the number of Mexicans operating under alleged orders of Francisco Villa and his lieutenants, although General Jacinto Trevino, the Carranza commander, who was quoted last night in dispatches from Chihuahua City to the effect that only 300 Villa men remained uncaptured. Mexican officials at Juarez estimated, however, that there are at least 1,800 men on the war path in Western Chihuahua.

A conference of Carranza officials will be held at Juarez early next week to perfect plans for the extermination of Villa and his band, said a statement by Roberto V. Pesquiera, personal representative of General Carranza, according to dispatches from Douglas, Ariz.

Carranza Consul Lelevier at Douglas, according to these dispatches, is authority for the statement that James Lord, manager of a mine south of Moethesuma, Sonora, for whose safety there has been apprehension, is safe and that quiet prevails in that district.

According to Mr. Lelevier, cavalry under Col. Francisco Anchetta has been ordered from Hermosillo to Sahuaripa, Sonora, 200 miles south of Douglas, to exterminate an independent band operating under the leadership of Col. Alverto Garcia.

General Gabriel Gaviera, Carranza commandant at Juarez, opposite here, announced tonight that the bodies of General Rodriguez and General Rivas, Villa commanders shot after their forces had been defeated at Pearson recently, would reach the border shortly so that Americans could verify reports of their execution.

Speaking of the Carranza government's plans to round up bandits and Villa adherents, General Gaviera said:

Americans Should be Patient.

"The American people should be patient. We soon shall have entire control of the situation. Argumedo, the bandit in Southern Sonora, has only 1,800 men. We may have thousands."

Gaviera announced that a commission to regulate prices and profits in Juarez had been appointed.

The sheriff's office here received a report tonight that United States soldiers at Fort Hancock, 52 miles east of here, had attacked a number of resident Mexicans and severely beaten them.

General John J. Pershing, commanding the United States troops here, said he had received nothing official but had heard the same report.

Marion Letcher, American consul at Chihuahua City, did not leave for his post today. He received a message from Washington countermanding previous instructions to proceed and ordering him to remain on the border.

He said there was no significance attached to the message.

OFFICIALS PATIENT IN AWAITING REPLY

Do Not Doubt Good Faith of Mexican Assurances.

CONGRESS IS COMPOSED

No Repetition Yesterday of Outbursts of Indignation Which Have Featured Recent Sessions—Report of Gen. Trevino.

Washington, Jan. 15.—General Carranza's formal reply to the demand of the United States for punishments of the bandits who killed 18 American mining men near Santa Ysabel, Mexico, had not yet reached Washington tonight, but officials were not inclined to doubt the good faith of assurances given by the Mexican ambassador designate here, Eliseo Arredondo, that every effort would be made to run down the murderers.

These assurances were renewed by Mr. Arredondo tonight in making public the report of General Trevino, in charge of the forces detailed to capture the bandits and insure protection to persons in the district in which they have been operating. General Trevino, whose dispatch, transmitted by the Mexican consul at El Paso, also described the massacre, said those responsible would be "hunted down without rest."

The day passed without any repetition in Congress of the outbursts of indignation that have marked almost every session since word of the Santa Ysabel incident was received. Chairman Stone, of the Senate foreign relations committee, however, called on Secretary Lansing and requested that the committee be kept advised promptly of receipt of any further information. The secretary promised that would be done.

The report of General Trevino as made public by Mr. Arredondo follows:

General Trevino's Report.

"On Monday at 11:15 A. M., special train No. 41 left Chihuahua for Cusichuriachic, arriving at Santa Ysabel at 1:15 P. M., and started from there and upon arriving at 68 kilometers, west of Santa Ysabel it found another train of the National Railways hauled by engine No. 909 derailed. Upon persons alighting from their train to see what occurred, they saw armed men on both sides of the road who were firing upon them, after which a so-called general named Reina, ordered that the crew be put under guard. He then robbed all the passengers, looting the contents of the cars and express. The murders followed.

"On the same day of the above incident the headquarters ordered that a regiment embark at once under the command of Col. Jose Villanueva to start in the direction of Santa Ysabel with instructions to pursue the bandits and to endeavor to get in touch with General Cavezos, commander of the detachment at Bustillos, Cusichuiriachic and San Antonio, who was watching the movements of the enemy which had assaulted the train.

"The bandits upon observing the movements of the constitutionalists in all directions retreated to a place called Carretas, according to the information at hand, scattering in small groups

(Continued on Page Thirteen.)

ATTACKS OF RUSSIANS GROWING IN INTENSITY

But Austrians Repulse Them, Says Vienna Report.

Russian Columns of 12 to 19 Lines Make Assaults at Some Places in Eastern Galicia and On Bessarabian Front.

Berlin, Jan. 15, (by Wireless to Sayville).—Russian attacks on the Austrian positions in eastern Galicia and on the Besserabian front are increasing in intensity, the Russians repeatedly charging in masses, but the assaults all along the line have been repulsed, according to the official statement by the Austro-Hungarian war office given out today in Vienna and received here. The statement read:

"The battle in eastern Galicia and on the Bessarabian frontier is proceeding. Fighting in the Toporoutz district and east of Barencsie is more bitter than ever. Russian columns of as many as 12 to 19 lines attacked our positions at some places four times and at others six times, but the desperate contests always resulted in their repulse, frequently with the bayonet in hand to hand fighting.

"The Russian losses have been appalling. More than 1,000 dead Russians were counted before the positions of one Austro-Hungarian brigade. Two officers and 240 men were taken prisoner by us.

"The Austro-Hungarians have maintained all their positions and the Russians have not gained one inch of territory.

"Vienna territorials hav erepulsed superior Russian forces on the Karmin.

"On the Italian front the enemy artillery has been active against Malbergeth and Raibl.

"Austro-Hungarian troops have

(Continued on Page Sixteen.)

GERMANY ANXIOUS FOR WAR TO END

While Allies Declare It "Has Just Begun."

SAYS SWISS STATESMAN

Anti-War Sentiment in Germany Strong With a Tendency to Attack Men in High Places, He Says. Discusses Peace.

Berne, Switzerland, Jan. 15.—Baron Adelsward, former minister of finance of Sweden and now a member of the Swedish Rigsdag, is one of the outstanding figures of the peace movement in Europe—not the peace movement which seeks to intervene or stop the present war, for the belligerent governments have made it plain they will have nothing to do with that and will settle peace in their own way—but that other movement which seeks to pave the way for a readjustment of the world's affairs, economic, social and international, so that when peace at last comes there will be some assurance against a recurrence of such a world disaster as is now going on.

Baron Adelsward is recognized as a practical man and not an idealist, and that is what has made him the practical leader of the present movement. He has recently toured the countries at war, conferring on this plan of permanent world peace with such men as Premier Asquith in England, and President Poincare in France, coming here later where his brother is Swedish minister to Switzerland.

Baron Adelsward gave the Associated Press a vivid picture of conditions in the belligerent countries he has just visited, and also laid down the lines on which he is working, particularly as to making The Hague Court of Arbitration a real force in the world's affairs instead of a mere organization on paper.

"I regret to say that the outlook appears darker during recent months than at any time since the war began," said Baron Adelsward. "This was the result of my observations throughout the tour of principal countries participating in the war. And for that reason, much as I would like to see peace, I do not believe there is the slightest chance of peace at the present time or in the near future.

"In England," continued Baron Adelsward, "I found among officials and the people at large that they look upon the war as just beginning—yes, that is their expression—'the war has just begun.' They recognize now that they were not ready for war at the outset, and lacked men and munitions. But now it has taken firm hold of the whole people that the war is a tremendously serious question, and they feel they are only now beginning an effort adequate to the huge task before them. So that it is useless to talk peace to them when they are firmly convinced they are just beginning the war.

"In France there is indignation at the mere mention of peace, and the whole country is united in the policy of carrying on the war with the utmost energy.

"But in Germany there is undoubtedly a very strong public sentiment for ending the war. I have made four trips through Germany since the war began, and have observed the gradual growth of feeling that the war should end. This was most marked during my last visit, and extended to all classes, men and women exclaiming: 'My God, who would have thought this terrible war would last so long.' The statement of the German Chancellor, that any effort of Germany for peace is opposed by Germany's enemies, appears to be designed to calm the public feeling in Germany in showing that the government is ready for peace but cannot realize it through the opposition of the Allies.

"There is, too, a significant and rather ominous attitude among the German people, of being ready to criticise men in high places—even the highest. Such a thing would not have been thought of a short time ago, but now it is general.

"For instance, men who direct large forces of employes were recently discussing the serious conditions arising from the war.

"'The responsible ones will be punished,' said one.

"'But the ..... is responsible, and will he, too, be punished?'

"'Yes, I mean him too; he is the one,' was the reply.

"And this is very typical of the way the ordinary people are talking, and it is a condition which might have the gravest consequences.

"And yet," added Baron Adelsward, "it is a mistake to think that Germany is exhausted and will be forced to peace through sheer exhaustion. She has many resources still, and can fight for a long time."

Baron Adelsward visited Aldershot, the great military rendezvous of England, also the grand fleet in one of the ports of Scotland, and later conferred with Premier Asquith and other British leaders.

"The British fleet in reality has three points of concentration," said he, "and we visited the main point where most of the great battleships are gathered. It is a most impressive sight, not only of strength but of alert readiness."

TRAVELING MEN'S BANQUET

United Commercial Travelers Change Meeting Place.

The Wilmington branch of the United Commercial Travelers have moved their meeting place to the old Odd Fellows' Hall, and are making preparations for a banquet early next month.

Messrs. J. W. Blomme, I. C. Loftin and John W. Brown have been appointed on the committee of arrangements. A musical programme will be given in connection with the banquet, and other attractions will be added later.

Will Enter Naval Academy.

Friends will be glad to know that Mr. J. Gerald Mercer has received an appointment as a naval cadet at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., and left last night for Annapolis where he will enter the Academy preparatory school, in order that he may be properly prepared when the time comes for him to enter the Midshipman class.

The Quinine That Does Not Affect Head
Because of its tonic and laxative effect Laxative Bromo Quinine can be taken by anyone without causing nervousness nor ringing in the head. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature is on box. 25c.

GOLDSBORO LYNCHING IS BEING INVESTIGATED

Solicitor Assisting Seems Satisfied With Manner.

"Coroner's Inquest" May Be Resumed About the Middle of the Week —Local Paper Criticises Reports Published.

(By Emmett R. Brown.)

Goldsboro, N. C., Jan. 15.—"The old adage, 'go away from home to hear the news', is having a great 'inning' just now with the newspapers of the State at a distance from Goldsboro, and Goldsboro people are realizing not only that many newspapers have no concern for the truth when sensationalism is to be subserved, but that they are ready conduits for conscienceless liars to sewer their slanders upon reputable towns and communities."

The foregoing statement was made this afternoon by Col. J. E. Robinson in the columns of his paper, the Goldsboro Daily Argus.

In justice to the Charlitte Observer, the Wilmington Star and Greensboro Daily News, three popular State papers entering this city, the writer wishes to state that these papers have carried no report from this city concerning the lynching of the negro, John Richards, in this city last Wednesday morning, other than true facts just as they occurred before and after the lynching.

As to Government Rifles.

The writer has been criticised by some people in the city regarding the report sent to these papers that it was alleged government Springfield rifles belonging to military companies in this city were in possession of members of the mob who lynched the negro Richards.

Officers of the two companies say this report is false. Goldsboro as a whole is gratified to learn this is true. In justice to these papers, however, it must be said at the time this report was given them it was being freely discussed in this city that government rifles had been used by several members of the mob and in the presence of another witness, a member of one of the companies in this city stated to the writer that he had "inside information that several government rifles belonging to the military companies in this city had been in the possession of members of the mob at the time of the lynching." The writer reported the matter merely as a news item and not sensationalism.

Is Being Investigated.

"Solicitor Siler who has been in the city assisting county officials in their investigation of the lynching, appears to be perfectly satisfied in regard to the manner the lynching is being investigated," Coroner C. E. Stanley stated to your correspondent tonight: "That is part of our duty and we would be false to our offices to do otherwise; in fact, there is no telling how long it may possibly be before the jury gets through with this matter and nobody, myself included, knows when the inquest will be resumed,' stated the coroner.

According to a statement issued by Mr. Stanley, the authorities are busy gathering evidence, and while it is a painful duty, and they realize a sad mistake has been made, they must nevertheless perform their duty and deem it discretion at present to keep their plans from the public.

The topic of conversation today has been the statement issued to a newspaper man last night by Sheriff Edwards in regard to the Beatty murder case at Mount Olive several months ago, which the sheriff contends was a big factor in causing the lynching of Wednesday. A negro by the name of Best shot a white man by the name of Beatty.

Instead of a death sentence the negro was given by Judge Bond a long prison term, and it is said this was later cut down.

The solicitor is declared to have publicly stated at that time that the failure to inflict the extreme penalty on the negro would have a bad effect in the county, especially as it was the culmination of several apparent miscarriages of justice.

"And we are now reaping what we have sown," is the expression today of many prominent people in this city and throughout the county.

From the best information available tonight, the coroner's jury will resume their inquest about the middle of next week.

Solicitor Siler left this afternoon to spend the Sabbath at his home in Siler City.

SPLENDID MUSICAL COMEDY.

"When Dreams Come True" One of the Best Here This Season.

The Wilmington theatre going publis were treated to a splendid musical comedy at the Academy of Music yesterday afternoon and last night in Messrs. Couts and Tennis' dainty production, "When Dreams Come True." Few companies that travel the South have such gorgeous stage scenery and tastefully gowned prima donnas and chorus girls. Neither does there often visit the South actors of such professional ability.

"When Dreams Come True," was taken from the book and lyrics of Philip Bartholomae. The music was written by Silvio Hein and the play was staged under the direction of Clyde Hunnewell. It can well be counted among the few really good attractions that travel the South this year and is a splendid advertisement for the producers.

The plot of the play is centered about a young man, Kean Hedges, who was besieged by a large number of women who were determined to marry him, and he had fallen in love with his "dream Girl" whom he saw while traveling back to America after an entirely unsatisfactory visit in European lands. The plot was filled with both dramatic and humorous scenes, the young man finally finding a husband for all the persistent dames, wealth and the girl he saw in his "Dreams."

Mr. William Pruette, Jr., took the part of Kean Hedges in an entirely professional manner, showing fine ability in both making a splendid show of his personal graces and understanding of histrionics sufficient to make the act always suitable to the part taken. Miss Edna Temple took the part of Beth, his dream girl, in a splendid manner. Probably the next strongest characters were Mr. James H. Crowley, as Hercules Strong, a detective; Miss Estelle Newton, as Margaret Smith, his original fiancee, and Miss Corinne Mac, as Matilda, his cousin.

The chorus was well balanced and made up of girls of above the average appearance, although the artistic and beautiful dances were principally done by the leading characters.

ADVOCATE BILL TO TAX IMPORTS OF DYESTUFFS

To Encourage Building Up the American Dye Industry.

Charles H. Herty, of Chapel Hill, and Others Appear Before Ways and Means Committee in Behalf of Hill Measure.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Charles H. Herty, Chapel Hill, N. C., president of the American Chemical Society, and others advocated before the House Ways and Means committee today the enactment of the Hill bill designed to tax imports of dyestuffs sufficiently to encourage the building up of an American dye industry.

Mr. Herty declared that without legislation the European nations will try to wipe out the present small industry. He said he has filed with the Federal Trade Commission a letter setting forth that in 1912 a British manufacturer, party to a convention of British manufacturers of aniline oil, called on the Benzol Products Company, an American institution, and told the company that if it would quit manufacturing the oil the convention manufacturers would sell the company analine oil at a price that would enable the company to make a profit out of its existing contracts. If the company declined the proposition, the letter said, manufacturers would reduce the price so low as to destroy any American enterprise. The letter pointed out that in 1913 the German chemical manufacturers exported coal tar dyes alone amounting to $55,000,000 of which one-fourth came to the United States.

IS HE BACK AT OLD TRICKS?

Young White Man Charged With Stealing a Pistol—In City Prison.

Hiram A. Hart, a young white man, is an interesting character to study from the standpoint of crime. He is in the city prison on a charge of stealing at 32-calibre Savage automatic pistol, the property of Mr. Frank G. Cover.

Hart is charged with having been in many stealing affairs in the city. About a year ago he escaped from the county roads where he was serving a sentence for stealing, there being about a year more to serve, and made his way to England and joined the army of the Allies for active service. From this he secured an honorable discharge and returned to Wilmington. Authorities were lenient with the young man and Col. Walker Taylor, who has made men of many young men who got in bad, took a personal interest in the boy. Colonel Taylor used his influence to get the boy a position with the Coast Line and to get the authorities to excuse him from the sentence on the roads, as it was thought that he could be more easily made a man of through kindness, and he made a solemn promise to never steal again if this kindness could be shown him.

Mr. Frank G. Cover reported to the police several days ago that some one had stolen his pistol. Hart was arrested on the charge and taken yesterday afternoon to the police station. He asked that Col. Walker Taylor be told of his plight, who he thought would go on his bond. Colonel Taylor came to the station and asked the boy if he was guilty, saying that if he had been wrongly accused, he (Colonel Taylor) would pay him out. Hart denied having had anything to do with it. Upon search in the presence of Colonel Taylor the pistol was found on the young man's person, whereupon he was left in prison to await trial in the Recorder's court Monday.

OBJECTION SUSTAINED

Justice Bornemann Refused to Marry Negroes Against Parent's Will.

"The objection is sustained," said Justice George W. Bornemann last night about 7 o'clock, when Long Page, colored, objected to the marriage of his son, Matthew Page, to Lottie Treadnall.

The young negro came to Justice Bornemann in the afternoon and had the "Judge" to secure the license for them, the would-be groom giving in his age as 21 years. Later the father of the groom was met, who alleged that the boy was but 17 years of age and that he objected. Judge Bornemann told him the boy had gone after the girl, and to be at his office and make the objection at the proper time. The old negro complied and the wedding was dramatically called off after the colored bride and groom had stood up to be married.

THIRD OF TRIO DISCHARGED

No Probable Cause Against John Fennell for Housebreaking.

John Fennell, a colored boy, was discharged yesterday by Recorder Empie for want of probable cause on a charge of housebreaking. This case is of especially interest because the other two boys with whom he was alleged to have been implicated in the crime of taking away plumbing fixtures, at the Peabody school, were bound over to Superior Court.

Mac McRay, colored, was found not guilty of violating the prohibition law. Dewey Green, colored, was found not guilty of a similar charge, and was also discharged in a case of vagrancy.

George Weston, colored, was given a nol pros. with leave on a charge of receiving stolen goods, because the State was unable to identify the goods.

LICENSE TO CATCH OYSTERS?

Arrests Have Been Made and Question Will be Decided.

Mary Lillie DeBurney, Annie B. Everett, George and Eliza Ward, all colored people of Wrightsville Sound, have been arrested upon the charge of catching oysters without license. Fish Inspector W. C. Montgomery brought the charges before Justice W. A. McGowan, who transferred the cases to Justice Harriss. The hearing will be held next Wednesday. Different lawyers in the city question the law covering the methods of catching used by the defendants. The penalty is $50 or 30 days in the event of conviction.

Made While You Wait.

The crowds passing along Front street yesterday in the vicinity of the postoffice were much interested in the operation of a machine in the window of the E. L. Mathews' Candy Company, No. 117 North Front street, which was turning out "Honeymoon" kisses at a rapid rate. This is a "Made in Wilmington" product and the machine divides and wraps in cartons the candy in penny sizes. It was a unique demonstration of a manufacturing process.

W. A. CANNON, President LEO LITTLE, General Manager

Cannon Auto Company

14-16 Market Street

ANNOUNCING

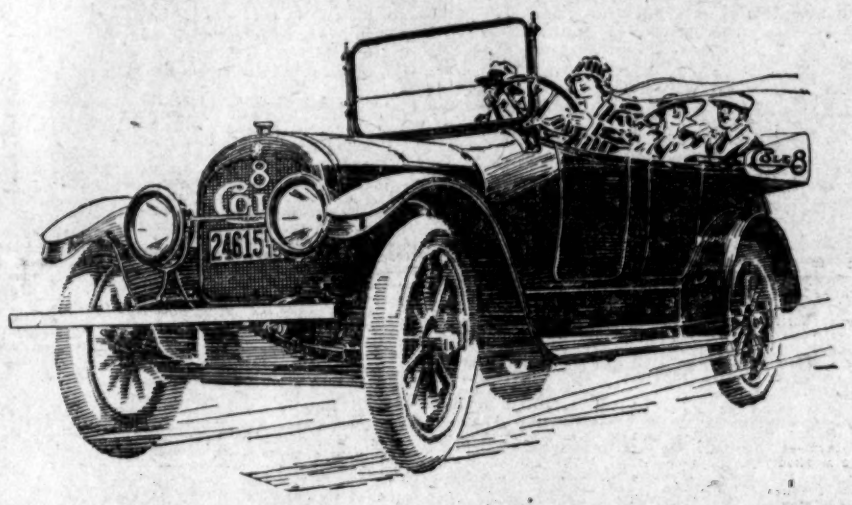
THE COLE

THE MITCHELL

REO, THE FIFTH

AND CHEVROLET

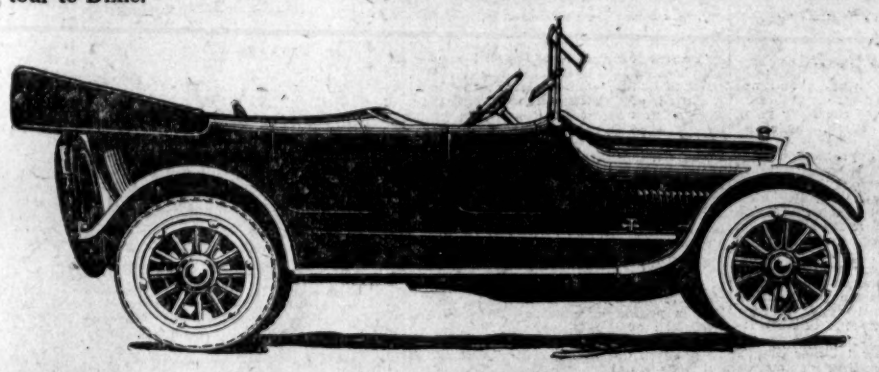
A CAR IN EVERY CLASS, CLASS IN EVERY CAR



"The Standardized Car" the Car of Eight Cylinder Distinction—Deliveries Now.

PRICE: $1,595 F. O. B. Indianapolis

A car that adjusts itself to varying climatic conditions; a car with a proven speed range in high of from 2 to more than 60 miles an hour; an established gasoline economy record of from 15 to 18 miles to the gallon, and on oil from 400 to 500 miles to the gallon; a car that has been tested and tried in every section of the United States — and never found wanting. Cole 8 is known for its absolute dependability and power. That's why it was chosen to lead the great pioneering tour to Dixie.



The New Reo "Six" at $1,250, F. O. B. Lansing, Mich., is the car of quality and comfort. Refined and perfected at every point. We feel that in this car we are not only giving Reo buyers the greatest value it is possible to obtain in a car of this size and type, but that we are also giving them the greatest guarantee of service and of satisfaction it is possible to have. And you know that never, since the first Reo was made has it been possible to make enough cars to supply all who wanted Reos.

MITCHELL "The Six of Sixteen." Price $1,250 F. O. B. Racine. The most comfortable riding car in the world. 125-inch wheel base. Weight 2,925 pounds. 48 H. P. Powerful Flexibue Motor. "The "Six of Sixteen" has swept the country like wildfire. Thousands of these cars in the hands of owners are substantiating our claims that this TRULY is "The Six of Sixteen."

CHEVROLET The Wonderful Little Car that has 'em all guessing. Price $550 and $750, F. O. B. Tarrytown, N. Y. There are three models, as nifty as nifty can be—The Monroe, The Chevrolet and the Chevrolet Baby Grand. Thirty miles to the gallon of gasoline should make some appeal at present prices of the fluid that makes the "go." Valve in head motor. Light in construction; a car of economy and power. Everything complete.

DEMONSTRATIONS NOW!

SHERIFF ASLEEP WHEN MOB CAME

Those Who Don't Like It Must Put Up With It, He Says.

NO APOLOGIES TO MAKE

According to Bain, of Goldsboro Militia, no Government Rifles Were Used in Lynching—No "Coroner's Inquest" Intended.

(By T. W. Chambliss).

Goldsboro, N. C., Jan. 15.—If one would really enjoy mystery it would have been a good idea to have spent a few hours Friday searching for a "coroner's inquest" in Goldsboro. It was generally advertised that Coroner Stanley would hold an adjourned session of the inquest over the body of John Richards, the negro who was done to death by a Wayne county mob Wednesday morning.

Asking questions Friday morning did not avail. The "inquest" was like the proverbial needle in a hay stack. Nobody had seen it and nobody seemed to be looking for it. Sheriff Edwards, the big jolly fellow, who presides over the destinies of Wayne county, knew nothing or it. It might be goin' on somewhere—he didn't know. He didn't seem to care. Finally Coroner Stanley was located and he made things clear. There was no inquest. Never was intended to be. He had no idea how the report started. Did not know when one would be held. Had no clue as to the identity of members of the mob. That's all.

Sheriff Not in Good Humor.

Sheriff Edwards, of Wayne county, is a bit huffy just now—particularly at the "fellows who sit in cushioned chairs and write editorials," as the sheriff put it to this correspondent. Sheriff Edwards thinks that he has been mistreated by the editorial writers and said that after reading some of their product he immediately proceeded to "cuss" out everybody and everything from the cook in his kitchen to the Chief Magistrate of the State. Of course, Mr. Edwards was speaking figuratively.

It is a fact, however, that Sheriff Edwards is not in a good humor. He remarked that he weighed 257 pounds and had eaten a good breakfast and was perfectly willing to face any one of those who seem to have an idea that he had neglected his duty in any fashion. He proposes to publish his position soon and said that when he had time to prepare the article it would distinctly state that if anybody from Governor down to janitor did not like the way that Sheriff Edwards was running things down home in Wayne, they would have to put up with it while his term of office continued. Further, he wanted everybody to understand that he had never been charged with being "off the job" and those who are making the charges would never be found following the Wayne sheriff as members of a posse.

No Apologies to Make.

"You can tell the folks that I have no apologies to make—to anybody. Even a sheriff is supposed to sleep sometimes and after the days of anxiety passed and everything was quiet and it certainly seemed to me that there was no reason for alarm—I was asleep that night when the masked fellows came."

When Sheriff Edwards was asked if there were any clues, he answered quickly, "not a soul has any idea who was in the mob. Of course, every once in a while you hear some fellow talking big about what he knows but when you sift it down, he does not know. We are working quietly, and working together, but we are not marching through the county with a brass band searching for lynchers. I am just as much opposed to lynching as anybody, but I am disgusted with the idea that some people have expressed which is suggestive of negligence on the part of the officials.

"I am on the job—doing my duty and will continue to do it. I am bonded and the people of Wayne county know that I do not spend my time sitting around the office but out in the county attending to the work of the office."

Government Guns Not Used.

Captain E. H. Bain, of the Goldsboro Militia, was asked about finding of steel jacketed bullets imbedded in the tree to which Richards was hung. Captain Bain said that it was impossible for any of the guns belonging to Company E. to have been used because of the fact that the guns were and are locked up in the armory.

Speaking of the same story, Sheriff Edwards said that throughout Wayne county there are a number of Spanish-American war veterans and a large number of the old guns. He also stated that he had seen a number of the steel jacketed shells and they did not come from the armory.

Sheriff Edwards says that Solicitor Siler is hard at work on the case and that it is very unlikely that any results will be made public until the grand jury meets, January 24.

EVENTS OF A WEEK IN AND ABOUT LUMBERTON

Robeson Veterans to Hold Annual Meeting Jan. 19th.

Storebreakers in Jail—Chorus Girls Stranded, Helped to New York. Banks in Flourishing Condition—Leap Year Party.

(Special Star Correspondence).

Lumberton, N. C., Jan. 15.—After another week of spring-like weather, accompanied by heavy rains Thursday, another cold wave struck this section last night ,sending the mercury down below the freezing point, but not as low as it went a week ago. The farmers, it is said, have been making use of the good weather, much plowing being reported in all directions.

The storebreakers who entered the store of Messrs. R. D. Caldwell & Son one night this week, securing a large number of pistols, ammunition, etc., are in jail awaiting court One of them was arrested at Pembroke and the other at Fayetteville with a part of the stolen goods on them. One negro claims to be from Columbia, S. C., while the other is from Fayetteville. They have confessed and admit robbing the Seaboard caboose car the same night at the station here.

Charles Pepper, one of the old time colored landmarks of Lumberton, died Thursday night after being sick for some time. He was probably 75 years old, and by his uniform courtesy held the respect of all the white people. Back in other days Pepper was very active in politics but retired several years ago from taking any part in anything pertaining to politics.

Child Undergoes Operation.

Mary Julia, the 5-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Jones, operated on for a severe case of appendicitis at the Thompson Hospital Thursday night, is resting well and the physicians expect her rapid recovery. The little girl is said to have stood the operation unusually well.

Miss Loretta Spivey, who was operated on for appendicitis at the hospital Wednesday, is reported as doing well, her condition being all that could be wished for.

One day this week the Star man in passing the residence of Mr. H. G. Jones, went in the lot and took a look at a calf which is not yet quite six months old. It is a beauty, larger than many two years old. Lovers of pretty stock should go and see that calf. The mother gives four gallons of milk per day. Mr. Jones has two cows from which he gets seven gallons of milk daily. Another argument in favor of the stock law.

Mr. S. M. Britt is having erected on Eighth and Cedar streets, what is going to be, when completed one of the handsomest and most comfortable homes in that section of town.

Big head lines in the daily papers this week remind voters that this is election year. An appropriation of $75,000 has been asked for, to be used for the erection of a post-office building in Lumberton.

Chorus Girls Quit.

Three of the chorus girls belonging to the Harry Stewart Musical Comedy Co., retired from the attraction here, their notice which they had given expiring Thursday night. They claimed that the manager owed them over $40 each, but realizing that business was bad they were willing to make any settlement that would put them back home in New York. Through the intercession of attorneys to whom the girls appealed, an order was given by the owner of the show on the manager of the theatre to hold out three fares to New York. This was done, but the girls were left without one cent with which to buy as much as a sandwich. When it was learned that they had been left in that condition, the show manager refusing to pay for even the transfer of their one trunk from the theatre to the station, relief was forthcoming, as without any intimation or suggestion of hedp from any source one gentleman handed the theatre manager a dollar and another man present started out and in a little while had secured a nice little purse for the girls, who, when told what had been done, could not express their appreciation for happiness. They said this was their first and last experience on the road.

Likes Army Life.

Mr. Frank Bryant, who returned home from the army several months ago on account of the illness of his mother, has re-enlisted and expects to leave for Fort Hamilton, N. Y., next week. Mr. Bryant was stationed for some time in Honolulu. He says he likes army life, is why he will return.

The Pastime Theatre expects to show its patrons next week what the term "good pictures" means. On Monday night, "Brother Officers," a dramatic military romance, released on the Paramount program, that will appeal to all, will be shown. Tuesday night, "Graustark," a 6-reel V. L. S. E. feature, will be run, presenting Francis X. Bushman, Bryant Washburne, Beverly Bayne and Edna Mayo. Friday night another Paramount will be shown.

Mr. W. L. McIntyre has accepted a position in Grantham Brothers drug store. Mr. McIntyre is a brother of Mr. Regan McIntyre, of the Pope Drug Company's store.

Chief of Police Redfern has sufficiently recovered to be down town two or three days this week, but is not yet able to resume his duties.

Among the many things that the Star man has to be thankful for is that he is permitted to call Lumberton home. It's the best town of its size in the whole country, inhabited by as good people as live on the earth. Lumberton has a few deficiencies, of course, but they will soon be gone. If we were going to locate elsewhere outside of a city, we'd go straight to Fairmont.

The graded schools opened Monday with a full house. Up to the present time there has been remarkably little sickness among the children this winter.

Loud reports need not startle our people during the next week or two or three. We saw a man from hereabouts returning from (he said) Petersburg, one morning this week, carrying a suit case with enough care to indicate that it was loaded with dynamite.

A number of friends try to joke us by calling us a "walking bureau of information," a charge which we deny. A question has been put up now which we can't undertake to answer, and it is this: "Why do so many men, upon going to the express office and signing up for a quart, slip the package under their coat before coming out on the street?" The only suggestion we have to offer is that they are afraid that some friend will ask them for a drink. Why hide a quart of liquor when your name is there on record for any-one to see why may so desire?

Mr. C. B. Townsend, who has been confined to his room for several days, is gradually improving.

Mrs. G. M. Whitfield and daughters, Misses Irma, Elizabeth and Georgia, returned this week from Asheboro where they had been visiting.

Nearly an all-day session of a magistrate's court was held here a few days ago, the case being a civil action in which one man brought suit against another to recover $2.05 for labor. The plaintiff employed a lawyer, while the defendant represented himself. Judgment for $2 was given, the costs in the case being equally divided between the two.

Mr. W. F. French, who was taken very sick this week and carried to a specialist in Fayetteville, has improved so much that he returned home this evening.

The annual meetings of the stockholders of the different banks in Lumberton, held during the past few days, show the different banking institutions to be in flourishing condition.

Annual Meeting of Veterans.

Capt. J. A. McAllister has given notice of the annual meeting of Camp Willis H. Pope, U. C. V., to be held here Wednesday of next week, the 19th. After the election of officers, Mr. A. W. McLean will deliver an address in commemoration of Gen. R. E. Lee, the 19th being the anniversary of his birth. After the address dinner will be served to the veterans by the ladies of Robeson chapter, U. D. C.

A meeting of the Civic Association will be held at the residence of the president, Mrs. R. D. Caldwell, Monday afternoon at 3:30. A full attendance is urgently requested.

Lumbee Tent No. 18, K. O. T. M., gave a banquet in their hall Thursday night, to which a number of friends as well as all members of the order were invited. The occasion was one of much pleasure.

It surely looks like old times to see a yoke of oxen being driven around town. It reminds one of the days when turpentine was the leading industry in this part of the country. The two oxen that are seen daily here now belong to Mr. W. P. McAllister. There are many people right here who never saw such a sight before.

Lambert Holloway, seven-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Holloway, while playing around a hay-stack yesterday in company with a number of companions, either fell or jumped from the stack, spraining his ankle to that extent that the attending physician says it will be several weeks before he will be able to walk, without the aid of crutches.

Delightful Leap Year Party.

Miss Annie Neill Fuller gave a delightful leap year party last night at the home of her father, Mr. C. M. Fuller, which was attended by about fifty young people. Progressive Proposals was the game, Miss Elizabeth Belk receiving the prize for being the most successful proposer. Miss Belk had the privilege of selecting her partner for life and Mr. Honey High was selected as the fortunate young man. The "mock" ceremony was immediately performed by "Rev." Elwood Whaley. The young ladies went after the young men in automobiles, surreys, etc. Refreshments were served and an evening of much pleasure was enjoyed.

W. S. W.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS TO MEET IN KINSTON

Mayor Mitchell or Blankenburg to Address Convention.

Annual Meeting of Carolina Municipal Association to Be Held in Kinston —Suicide in Duplin—Kidnapping Charge.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Kinston, N. C., Jan. 15.—Mayor John Purroy Mitchell or Mayor Blankenburg, or possibly both of them, will attend the annual convention of the Carolina Municipal Association to be held here in the coming spring, it is expected. First intimation that the meeting would be held here was given by Mayor Fred Sutton late yesterday. It has been decided to hold the convention, which will be attended by about 60 mayors of North Carolina and South Carolina cities and probably as many other officials of municipalities, in Kinston because this city has been so much in the limelight in the past two years, Mayor Sutton stated.

It is the first time that the association, one of the most important organizations of its kind in the country, has condescended to gather in a city of the size of this. Mayor T. J. Murphy, of Greensboro, will preside.

The executive committee of the association will meet in a few days to perfect the programme and set the dates. Kinston's chamber of commerce will take the matter of entertainment in hand. There will be automobile trips over the good roads of the county, shad and Brunswick stews, oyster roasts and barbecues for the more than a hundred notables expected to be here.

It is expected that mayors, councilmen and commissioners of East Carolina cities and towns will for the first time take an especial interest in the association's work with the holding of a convention in the section. Dozens of them will attend who have not before been present on the occasion of an annual meeting of the roganization. Kinston will show under construction the largest paving programme undertaken by a town of the size in the world in the past decade. Both Mayors Blankenburg and Mitchell will be invited, as well as other persons of national note, according to the local chief Burgess. Mitchell is called "the boy mayor" of New York, and is principally known for his courage and cleanness as a politician. Mayor Blankenburg is the "reform chief burgess" of Philadelphia.

Arraigned on Serious Charges.

Claud Penuel and Cora Penuel or Jones, claiming to be man and wife, were arraigned before Judge T. C. Wooten in recorder's court here today on charges of fornication and adultery and kidnapping. The man and girl spent several days here about a week ago, making several futile attempts to secure license to marry. Penuel could not satisfy the register of deeds that the girl was of age. The couple claim now that they have since been to Norfolk and were married there. Penuel and the girl he authorities allege, lived at a boarding house here as man and wife.

Relatives of the girl who learned that they had been here tried to have the couple arrested. They had left the city, however, and were not arrested until they had returned, from Norfolk as they said.

Penual and Cora Jones brought to Kinston with them a fourteen year-old sister of the latter. They contend that the girl came of her own will, but that, the authorities assert, does not alter the case against them since the child is a minor. The parents of the two girls brought the kidnapping charge.

Judge Wooten continued the cases until next Thursday to give Penuel a chance to prove that he is not of mixed blood. The court declared that should the man not prove all white he would have to send both Penuel and the girl to jail.

Suicide in Duplin.

Daisy Wilson, white, suicided at the home of a family named Williamson in Duplin county late Thursday says a delayed report which gives few of the details. It is said quick-lyer was taken by the girl, who was about 24 or 25 years of age, and that she died after physicians, who were helpless in the case, had arrived. She was a native of Wayne county and was staying with the Williamsons as a domestic. Persons in Pink Hill, the nearest town to the scene of the supposed suicide, confirm the girl's death but know very little about it. They state that the Williamson family resides six miles from Pink Hill. The cause for Miss Wilson's act has not been ascribed so far as is known.

SOUTH ATLANTIC QUARTERLY.

Enters Upon Its Fifteenth Volume. List of Contents for January.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Trinity College, Durham, N. C., Jan. 15.—With the January issue just from the press, the South Atlantic Quarterly, edited by President W. P. Few and Dr. W. H. Glasson, enters upon its 15th volume. The contents of the current number are as follows: The third installment of "Letters of a Virginia Cadet at West Point," by Major Thomas Rowland; "The Physical Franklin," by Dr. J. F. Rogers, New Haven, Conn.; "Reconstruction and Education in Virginia," by Dr. Edgar W. Knight, of the department of education, Trinity College; "An Essay in Friendship, Madame deStael's English Triumph," by Prof. R. C. Whitford, of the University of Illinois; "The North Carolina Fund for Internal Improvements," by Dr. W. K. Boyd, of the department of history, Trinity College, and "Pre-Raphaelitism and Its Literary Relations," by Prof. Benjamin Brawley, formerly of Harvard.

Dr. W. H. Glasson, of the department of economics here, has just received notification of his appointment as a collaborator of the department of history and economics of the Carnegie Peace Endowment. The only other collaborators of this department are Prof. A. S. Johnson, of Cornell, and Prof. F. W. Taussig, of Harvard.

COAT AND SUIT SALE AT POLVOGT'S TOMORROW.

Tomorrow the Polvogt Co. will place on sale their entire stock of ladies' coats and coat suits at a price of $10 each, the present values on $15 to $45. It is the custom of the Polvogt Co., never to carry over any suits or coats and the price of $10 for the choice of any garment should clean up their entire stock in one day. Our patrons are reminded that the sale will be for Monday only at $10. Read the Polvogt Co.'s advertisement in this issue.

(Advertisement.)

---AT---

J. W. H. FUCHS' DEPARTMENT STORE THIS WEEK

A new lot of Wirthmor Waists only - - $1.00
Standard Fruit of the Loom Bleaching, per yard 10c
Androscoggin Bleaching, p r yard - - 10c
New Styles in Toile DuNord Ginghams, per yard 12½c
Beautiful lot of New Dress Ginghams, per yard - 10c
35c Striped Voile, very handsome, per yard - - 25c
Huck Towels 40-in long x 18-in wide, this week, each 10c

Spring Coat Suits

We will have on display

Tuesday

New Models of Spring Suits, New Weaves. Prices Reasonable

The Welworth A Better Blouse at $2.00

To buy one of these pretty new Blouses at $2.00, it would be well worth your while to make a special visit to our Waist Department tomorrow.

There really is a considerable saving in buying the Blouses we sell at $2.00 or to put it in another way, the Blouses we sell at this price are very much like what we would ordinarily have to pay considerably more for. The styles are always so new—so distinctive and so very appealing, and they are so well and dependably made that they are sure to give complete and lasting satisfaction. If you want to save on the Blouses you buy (as we believe every woman does) it will pay you well to acquaint yourself with what we sell at this and at various other prices.

Welworth Blouses at $2.00 are sold here exclusively.

Ladies Midwinter Hats, Silk and Satin, and Satin and Hemp combinations, prices $1.00 to $3.00

Notice to Our Customers at LUMBERTON—All of the above Bargains can be had at our Branch Store at 308 Main Street "LUMBERTON BARGAIN HOUSE"

J. W. H. FUCHS' DEPARTMENT STORE

28 to 30 South Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.

OLD WOMAN AS DRUMMER IN FRENCH ARMY

Even the old women of France do their duty for the army, and here is one of them showing it. She had learned how to use a snare drum, and she was drafted into the service to take the place of a man who might carry a gun and do more effective work.

DAVIDSON HEARS MR. WEEL

American Who Has Been on the Firing Line in Flanders Tells of Experiences.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Davidson, N. C., Jan. 15.—The students and townspeople of Davidson had the unusual privilege of hearing, Thursday night, Mr. A. B. C. Weel, who has been on the firing line in Flanders. Mr. Weel is an American citizen and a Southerner, but has lived in Brooklyn, N. Y., for the last few years. At the beginning of the war he resolved to go to the front and fight in behalf of oppressed Belgium. He went first to England and after some little delay succeeded in enlisting in the Canadian contingent, in the 13th battalion, known as "The Black Watch."

After some interesting adventures in France, where the Black Watch was first initiated into the trenches, the Canadian troops were given some trenchies of their own in Belgium, near Ypres. Here Mr. Weel was made scout and had some interesting adventures. Three thousand Algerians from Northern Africa were stationed next to the Canadians in the trenches and when the Germans made their famous attack with clouds of chlorine gas the Algerians, who were utterly ignorant, were panic stricken and ran for five miles, leaving the Canadian flank without any support whatsoever. The attack immediately followed, and, enveloped in gas, there was nothing to do but charge or retreat as their cowardly allies had done. They chose the former and dashed forward for over a mile, capturing several trenches and finally stopping in a wood.

The Germans, who greatly outnumbered them, soon cut around in their rear and completely shut them off from all support—they found themselves surrounded. They must either surrender or cut their way back to their own men. This last they resolved to do and, making a dash, they left the shelter of the wood. Immediately machine guns burst forth on all sides and the shot came like the liquid from a watering pot. Men fell by the hundred and in place of a throng one could only see groups of half a dozen here; three or four running yonder and others running singly Weel was with two companions as they reached the last part of the race. One was killed, the other wounded, and when he stopped to help him he was struck by two balls.

He was cared for in a Red Cross hospital and then sent back to England where he went through a long convalescence. During this time the people were very kind to him, gave him every attention, and he was able to know how the people at home regard the war. When strong enough, he returned to America by way of Canada and has since been in this country. Just after his return he received notice of his promotion to the office of Lieutenant and expects to go back before long and continue as a participant in the present struggle.

Mr. Weel says that the English are sure to win. He states that the people realize that it must be fought out some time, and the men want to fight it out now instead of leaving the gruesome task to their sons or grandsons. He says that the flower of German chivalry is dead and that the Germans are entering on a decline, while the English are as steadily improving.

Mr. Weel was dressed in the uniform of his battalion, and wore the Scottish kilt that has long been familiar to us through pictures. He spoke in an interesting, straightforward way, made his lecture thrilling by vivid descriptions of his own encounters, and relieved the tension by humorous incidents that occurred at different times during his checkered experience.

CONVENTION OF BUILDERS' EXCHANGE OF N. CAROLINA.

To be Held in Greensboro This Week. Of Unusual Interest.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Winston-Salem, N. C., Jan. 15.—Secretary Philip Williams calls attention to the fact that the annual convention of the Builders' Exchange of North Carolina will be held in Greensboro on Tuesday and Wednesday, January 18th and 19th. The Builders' Exchange was organized in this State some years ago and has grown and prospered. It has for its members most of the well known contractors, sub-contractors and material men in North Carolina and some members from other states.

The convention this year will be of unusual interest. With the wave of prosperity which is now beginning to be felt in all parts of the country, and with the business outlook for the year 1916 brighter than it has been in many years, much activity is being displayed in the building industry. The coming spring will be a busy one for the builders, and the slogan of the convention will be: Prepare for Prosperity.

A number of social features have been arranged for the entertainment of the members and their families. The convention will close with a banquet to be held on Wednesday night.

FOR SURVEY OF TOWN CREEK.

Bill Introduced by Mr. Godwin—Rural Route from Acme.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 15.—Representative Godwin has introduced a bill asking for an examination and survey of Town creek in Brunswick county from its mouth at the Cape Fear to a point adjacent to Town Creek village.

Mr. Godwin has secured a rural delivery route from Acme, the service begins March 1st. The people of Acme have been fighting for this service for a long time, and Mr. Godwin is very glad that he has been able to convince the Postoffice Department of its necessity.

P. R. A.

Success is attending experiments in Sweden with perforating the webs of street car rails to increase their resiliency and add to their life when laid on rigid foundations.

Water valves 12 feet in diameter and so constructed that they will close automatically in event of a break in the pipe line have been built for a hydro-electric plant in Utah.

By the invention of attachment for an American typewriter already extensively used in India the writing of the 360 characters and signs of the Bengali alphabet is made possible.

An Oregon inventor's windmill has blades that move horizontally instead of vertically and which are shielded when moving against the wind by a screen that is governed by a wind vane.

CLEANSE THE BLOOD BANISH RHEUMATISM

Rheumatism Due to Bad Blood

Thousands have been made well. People in the poorest health suffering from Rheumatism, with whom pain was constant. Who believed that their vitality was sapped beyond repair. It was proven to them that the cause of their trouble was the blood; that Uric Acid, the most faithful ally of Rheumatism, had gripped them. The poison in the blood had sapped its strength. The weakened blood had allowed poison and impurities to accumulate and all energy was gone. They felt "poorly," were listless, pain was ever present, with poor digestion and dyspepsia. They tried S. S. S—nature's blood tonic. They gave up drugs. This compound of nature's remedies of roots and herbs did what drugs failed to do. It literally washed the blood free from poison, and with the flow of pure blood came back health, strength, vigor and happiness. Get S. S. S. from your druggist. Insist upon S. S. S. If yours is a long standing case, write for medical advice to Swift Specific Co., Atlanta Ga., but begin taking S. S. S. at once.

THE MORNING STAR

Published by the WILMINGTON STAR COMPANY, INC., Wilmington, N. C.

Entered as second class matter at the postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., under Act of Congress, March 2nd, 1874.

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily and mailed to subscribers outside th county at $6 per year, $3 for six months, $1.50 for three months; or served by carrier in the city and suburbs at 60c. per month, or, when paid in advance, $7.00 per year, $3.50 for six months, $1.75 for three months.

THE SUNDAY STAR, by mail, one year, $1.00; six months, 50 cents; three months, 25 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES may be had on application, and advertisers may feel assured that through the columns of this paper they may reach all Wilmington, Eastern Carolina and contiguous territory in South Carolina.

Obituary sketches, cards of thanks, communications espousing the cause of a private enterprise or a political candidate, and like matter, will be charged at the rate of 10 cents per line, to persons carrying a regular account, or, if paid cash in advance, a half rate will be allowed. Announcements of fairs, festivals, balls, hops, picnics, excursions, society meetings, political meetings, etc., will be charged under the same conditions, except so much thereof as may be of news value to the readers of the paper, in the discretion of the editors.

TELEPHONES: Business Office, No. 51. Editorial and Local rooms, No. 61

COMMUNICATIONS, unless they contain important news, or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected unless the real name of the author accompanies the same, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

ALL DRAFTS, checks, express money orders and postal money orders for the paper should be made payable and all communications should be addressed to THE WILMINGTON STAR CO.

SUNDAY, JAN. 16, 1916.

TOP O' THE MORNING

The measure of the value of a man's life is the degree to which God uses that life. Therefore the vital essential for the man who wishes to be worth while in the world is to know the will of God and strive to realize it.

—HOWARD AGNEW JOHNSTON.

Please pass the carbolic acid.

The weather's cold but the times are hot.

If we could only "push dem clouds erway!"

Which would you rather be, a conscript or a nondescript?

Life is first one exacting and exciting thing and then another.

Well, it is quite possible for a blooming idiot to make a flowery speech.

Will we have to go up against an Elephant-Moose entente in November?

The average man can find more opportunities by reading newspapers than in any other way.

The controlling idea in this country about sending food to Europe is humaneness, but, if we will furnish the food, Europe won't mind keeping up her war on humanity.

A correspondent refers to what he calls "the general feeling at Washington." The general feeling in that burg is feeling for an opening to get somebody or other's goat.

Lord Northcliffe is pointing out what the United States should do. Of course, he's very kind but he ought to observe that Teddy has the floor and is filibustering against all others who are trying to hand out dope to Uncle Sam.

There is a proposition before the South Carolina legislature to make intoxication on the highways a crime. How are they gonna tell whether a man is intoxicated or just going through the usual contortions following deglutition of a Columbia square meal?

New York is to celebrate the Shakespeare tercentenary for a whole week and it is proposed to make Central Park the place of celebration. Couldn't it be celebrated better by urging everybody to read Shakespeare for wisdom, philosophy, edification and entertainment?

It is bad enough but it might be worse. We might have a president who would get this country into war and get two or three hundred thousand of us killed. Those who expect to be widows, paupers and pensioners ought to decide what should be done when war is the question.

Some boarding house ladies are not at all emotional. A male of the species thought to recommend himself to a new mistress by telling her that the last one with whom he boarded sat down and cried when he left. "If that is the case," the new boarding house mistress replied, "I will save myself the necessity of having to cry by collecting your board in advance."

If Carranza can do it, it is better than if we were to undertake it. If we try it, we will wish we had let him do it. We cannot force civilization on Mexico any more than we have forced it on the Phillippines. Civilization is a slow growth, and we ought to be able to observe that it is not full grown in our own country. We often shock our own civilization.

Everything comes high in this country. The high cost of litigation is emphasized by the fact that the government's case against the former directors of the New Haven railroad cost $200,000. Even at that, the entire case has to be fought over again. We know a man who had some litigation in a matter involving $700. He says his lawyer won and thought enough of him to let him have $200 of it.

STANDING BY HIS GUNS

President Wilson has a policy as to Mexico and he is unalterably committed to it. He is firm in his determination to try it to a conclusion, and no amount of agitation in this country can move him. He decided on a course that he considered best for this country and Mexico as well and he is a man who proposes to stand to his guns to the very last. He is willing to stand or fall by the results and that is all that any courageous man can do. Indeed, his policy probably is better than any other possible policy, and, if not, it is about as good as any other. So far as we are concerned, we are prepared to believe that time will prove the wisdom of the President over hysterical agitation in this country. No situation can be met by hysteria, and that is largely back of the demand for intervention in Mexico.

It was hysteria that was back of intervention in Cuba and the possibility is that results in that case might have been just as good if there had been a policy of "watchful waiting" then. That is neither here nor there, however, for the question now is whether we shall bear our present ills or fly to others we know not of. Of course, besides the President's policy of letting Mexico settle her own affairs, the only other would be intervention, yet while there is great agitation for it, the opposition to President Wilson has not declared for it. We doubt whether all the opponents of President Wilson could possibly get together on intervention, for the consequences and the end of it are something the ablest man in America cannot possibly foresee.

The agitation in this country is aimed more at Wilson than it is to bring about intervention. At any rate, the opposition agitators in this country have not outlined any definite policy in opposition to that of the administration. The most that the political disturbers at Washington are doing now is trying to arrange the scenery for some kind of performance in which their part is mostly guess work. President Wilson has played his part and refuses to change his lines to suit even the agitators. The situation is awful for his opponents, for they have proposes no definite course for the country to pursue. They are not even offering a counterplay, for all they have to offer is opposition.

We wonder why they don't formulate a policy contrary to that of the President so we can decide which is the better. Opposition does not appeal to people unless there is a proposition to go along with the opposition. The President's policy is being opposed, but what is the contrary policy that the opposition has to offer? President Wilson's policy is "watchful waiting." The opposite to that, of course, must be intervention. Why does not the opposition definitely declare for intervention without whipping the devil around the stump? They won't dare to do it, neither do they offer any kind of policy to take the place of the one they oppose. We are anxious to know.

We know that the President's policy is waiting with the hope that Mexico can restore order herself without the necessity of this country's doing so at great sacrifice of men and money. It is only fair to him, therefore, for the opposition to declare for intervention so the issue can be drawn. Indefinite opposition without a counter proposition does not give the American people a chance between two well defined policies. They certainly cannot follow incoherent opposition without a proposition before the house.

The hurtful possibilities in intervention are such that we believe the people will yet see the day that it were better to follow Wilson than to follow agitators who have never yet told us where they are going. Certainly if this government does have to invade Mexico it will be after President Wilson has despaired of the peaceful way.

POTATO GROWING ON THE SEABOARD AIR LINE

Mr. H. T. Prosser, assistant industrial agent of the Seaboard Air Line, makes his headquarters at Hamlet, and it is needless to say that he is proving his value to the agricultural interests along that line in North Carolina. He not only encourages and promotes agriculture, but takes the initiative in awakening farmers to new opportunities. Mr. Prosser sees a new opportunity in the production of Irish potatoes and beans as a money crop, and it must be admitted that no section is more ideally adapted to those crops than the section along the Seaboard Air Line between Wilmington and Hamlet.

The economic need of Southern farmers is to have more than one money crop, that is, any crop that can be readily marketed for cash. It is to the interest of the farmers that they should have an early as well as a late money crop, and he is a wise farmer who recognizes that fact and revolutionizes his farming system just as soon as he finds out that it is to his advantage. In a country so adapted to diversified crop production as this, it is nonsense to have only one crop that brings money to the farmer just once a year. The one-crop idea, even if it embraces that great money crop, cotton, is false economy and it accounts for the failure of Southern agriculture to develop as it should. It is one-furrow farming and the sooner we get out of our one-rut system the better.

Mr. Prosser is endeavoring to get farmers out of that rut and is carrying on a propaganda for potato and bean production, for the reason that they are early cash crops. They can be grown and marketed early enough to be followed by other crops and that is one of the chief advantages of growing such products on our farms. There is another advantage in the fact that the demand is almost unlimited, while possibly the only disadvantage is a marketing and distributing system that will insure the prompt and proper movement of the crop. No doubt Mr. Prosser will look out for that end of it as well as seeing that the farmers know how to grow potatoes and beans. We agree with him that both these crops are early and profitable and can be grown extensively in the garden spot area adjacent to Wilmington.

Mr. Prosser has prepared instructions on the cultivation of Irish potatoes and beans and is distributing them free to farmers everywhere along the Seaboard Air Line. He has had them printed in circular form and has obliged The Star by sending it one. In it is described the kind of soil required for the growing of potatoes and beans. It details the method of preparing the soil, fertilization, planting and cultivation. It also contains warnings of and remedies against potato pests and diseases and goes into details as to digging, shipping and marketing such crops. The same applies to beans, and there is additional information as to the kinds of crops to follow potatoes and beans, a very important matter to be posted about.

Many of our farmers know this, for the circular itself refers to the fact that in Robeson county the past season, after a good yield of Irish potatoes, the area was planted in a double crop of corn and soja beans, with the result of luxuriant and profitable yields as to those two valuable crops. There are many crops which can follow potatoes and beans and it will pay farmers to write Mr Prosser at Hamlet and have him to send them the circular on this subject.

Irish potatoes ought to be one of the best money crops in this country. Recently the Agricultural Department at Washington sent out a bulletin in which it was stated that during the past season the shortage was more than 50,000,000 bushels in the fall Irish potato crops in the states of Ohio, Maine, New York and Pennsylvania. Considering this fact, together with increased activity in all manufacturing centers, where the working people are enjoying prosperity and will be good buyers of food crops, it is reasonable to suppose that large food crops in the South this spring can be marketed at good profits for our farmers. Certainly that is the prospect, if there will be the proper means for reaching the consumers without glutting their markets.

It is impossible to raise too much of food crops, provided we can either market them or know about the means of preserving them for use as the markets require them.

THE MAN FACTOR.

After all, it is the man who counts in this world, and that fact is becoming recognized in other countries than our own great America, where each man stands on his own merits and has opportunities the broadest character for making all of himself there is in him. Family, nor caste, nor social position can long remain a bar to real men, and the war in Europe is going to prove that, after all, the man factor counts more than anything else anywhere in this world. It counts in America, and the New York World thus refers to the broader recognition that England is now giving to manhood:

"The war is breaking down some old English customs, much to the credit of those who are doing the breaking. As one illustration, it has been announced that no commission in infantry or cavalry will in future be granted to civilians who have had no previous military experience. This does away at one stroke with a hoary-headed injustice by means of which family, rank and wealth were able to handicap real ability and experience."

In a country where nobody can be a general but Lord Somebody, Earl Something or Other, or Sir the Honorable High Cockalorum, or where there are only lords of the admiralty, there is no wonder that there is no marked enthusiasm of the average man to go into the army simply as fodder for cannon. "A man's a man for a' that," as Robert Burns would say, and you can only make an officer or a soldier out of a man—not out of the title, or wealth, or family, but out of a real man with brains, education, character, courage, and genius. The gifts with which men are endowed are inheritances and they may come to the high or the rich or the man in the humblest walks of life without regard to who or what he is.

Titles do not keep a man from being fit nor are they a guarantee of genius or capacity along any line. It is the man among men who ranks above whatever he is—lord, gentry, citizen or peasant—when the opportunity is open to him. To be a great general makes of a lord a great man.

It is always a pleasant thing to recognize the disposition of a country to give opportunities to all people instead of providing those opportunities for a class only. In our great State of North Carolina her educational system is aimed to give free opportunity to all her children for enlightenment that they may be fitted to see opportunities and be prepared to seize those for which they have the capacity. North Carolina is endeavoring to prepare all her people for the broader opportunities of life and the consequence will be that each generation will find it possible to go forward instead of retrograde or stand still, as the case may be. The boys and girls ought to appreciate all that and put their hearts in that good old song: "Carolina, Carolina, May Heaven's Blessing Attend Her."

All of them accuse each other of being the meanest, whereas that is hardly possible.

American sympathy is divided between the belligerents in Europe, but it ought not to be divided when the President of the United States ought to have it. Division of sentiment as between two European nations is all right, but there should be no division of sentiment among Americans as between this country and any other. Among American patriots there can be none.

SEVEN HOURS IN OPEN AIR.

Some Rules for Patients at Sanatorium for Tuberculosis.

(State Board of Health.)

That fresh air is probably quite the most essential factor in restoring vitality to "lungers" and in building up the lung tissues is evident from a list of rules and regulations that Dr. McBrayer of the State Sanatorium has recently had prepared and published for his patients there.

About the first rule reads: Patients must be in the fresh air from 8:30 A. M. to 12 M., and from 1:30 to 5 P. M. This is equal to saying that seven hours of the day must be spent out in the open air. But as a matter of fact there is hardly no indoor air there. Windows are never pulled down except during driving rain storms, we are told, and the wind plays a merry tune with the sheets and coverlets while the patients are snug in bed.

Rest is another factor almost as essential as fresh air. The regulations say that patients must be on their recliners from 10:30 A. M. to 12 M., and that from 1:30 to 3:30 P. M. shall be observed as rest hour during which time patients must be quietly in bed. With the hours for exercise thrown in and the time taken for meals and other things apparently the patient puts in a busy day.

Probably the next rule stressed most is: "Keep cheerful. Don't allow yourself to get the blues. Don't tire your fellow patients with your troubles."

TRAINED NURSE PRESCRIBES

Fresh Air Indoors and Out to Prevent Grip or Influenza.

(State Board of Health.)

Open air exercise taken every day, and avoiding house to house visiting especialy where there is a case of grip, influenza or the slightest cold, is the advice of Miss Ada Byford, a trained nurse, who prescribes for the prevention of influenza or grip. Miss Byford writing to the State Board of Health says she was a child in England where the first well remembered epidemic of grip passed through that country and that she was a hospital nurse when the second epidemic made its tour.

Miss Byford is now living in North Carolina and from her knowledge of and experience with this disease feels the interest to warn North Carolinians against its contagious nature. She says: "Air the house thoroughly every day. It is a mistake to shut up the house to keep the cold out, as it only keeps the germs in. Let the children out; put on their walking clothes."

Miss Byford doesn't say don't kiss or cover up the sneezes but she says more—avoid the presence of anyone suffering, with the slightest cold for in your case it may be not merely a cold but grip or pneumonia.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The Fayetteville-Wilmington highway ought to be completed in 1916, says the Wilmington Star, and you may bet that Fayetteville will have her end of it completed in that allotted time, too.—Cape Fear News.

Just as it is announced that Marion Butler is to return to North Carolina and take a hand in politics these old repudiated bonds turn up again—and with these also come charges against District Attorney Hammer. Verily Butler is on the war path. We assume that the two are now being used as political agencies by the astute Butler.—Salisbury Post.

In 1915 we had 326 newspapers in North Carolina with a combined circulation of 1,406,214. It is an average of three papers for every home in the State, counting both races. Back yonder in 1850, we had 51 papers with a combined circulation of only 38,839. That is to say there was only one paper in circulation for every five families upon an average; only one for every three families counting whites alone. A tremendous increase in our newspaper public in 65 years!—University News Letter.

We doubt if there is a county in the State that has given a more practical demonstration of the value of the modern institution—the farm agent—than has Mecklenburg. The record of the year's work of County Agent Graeber printed in Thursday's paper, must have caught the attention of the public, for it was not only full of facts and results, but in itself conveyed an intelligent idea of the scope of the agent's activities. The organization of the corn, pig and poultry clubs, the field demonstrations in clover and grasses, in terracing, pasturing and cattle feeding, in the cultivation of orchards, in housing poultry, in vaccinating animals, in the construction of farm buildings, poultry houses and silos, in drainage and stump blasting, are but incidentals in the course of the year's work. One of the most important results accomplished by the agent was the establishment of the cotton grading office in Charlotte. The inauguration of the farmers' tours provided a new and popular system of progressive education. The trip to the dairy farms of Catawba county might be put in evidence for widespread results. The newspaper stories of these Catawba farms and particularly of the factory-on-the-farm feature, was copied in the papers all over the country and not only established Catawba as a progressive agricultural community, but created an interest in this new feature of farm life in many Southern communities. Under the inspiration of the county agent, the community fair also sprung up in Mecklenburg and out of it the county fair received a strengthening influence. Altogether it has been demonstrated that the county agent is a valuable institution. The county agent is an important factor in the agricultural revolution now under way in the South.—Charlotte Observer.

Platinum deposits of greater extent and richness than those of the Ural mountains, which furnish about 90 per cent of the world's supply, have been discovered in Spain.

An automobile has been invented in which the power is transmitted from the engine shaft to the driving shaft by a magnet without any mechanical connection between them.

According to a French scientist birthmarks in families not now of good social position indicate that they are of knightly descent, the marks being due to the fact that their possessors' ancestors wore armor.

SPECIALS FOR MONDAY

Dark Figured Outing

Large Assortment of Designs to Select From

12 1-2c Values at 9 1-2c

Light Colors in Figured and Striped Outing

15c Values at 12 1-2c

Plain and Fancy Poplins, 25c Values at 19c

J. H. Rehder & Co.

Wilmington, N. C.

BAD STOMACH?

ONE DOSE OF MAYR'S Wonderful Remedy Should Convince You That Your Suffering Is Unnecessary.

A million people, many right in your own locality, have taken Mayr's Wonderful Remedy for Stomach, Liver and Intestinal Ailments, Dyspepsia, Pressure of Gas Around the Heart, Sour Somach, Distress After Eating, Nervousness, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Sick Headaches, Constipation, Torpid Liver, etc., and are praising it highly to other sufferers. Get a bottle of your druggist today. This highly successful Remedy has been taken by people in all walks of life, among them Members of Congress, Justice of the Supreme Court, Educators, Lawyers, Merchants, Bankers, Doctors, Druggists, Nurses, Manufacturers, Priests, Ministers, Farmers, with lasting benefit, and it should be equally successful in your case. Send for free valuable booklet on Stomach Ailments to Geo. H. Mayr, Mfg. Chemist, 154-156 Whiting street, Chicago, Ill.

For Sale by Druggists everywhere.

Pork! Pork!

40 bbls. Heavy Mess Pork.
70 bush. Seed Rye.
600 bush. Rust Proof Oats.
500 bush. Burt Oats.
1000 bush. White Spring Oats.
10000 bush. Peanuts.
600 bush. Field Peas.
3000 kegs Nails.
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800 bundles Ties
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Ask for our prices on Anything in Our Line, Before Buying Elsewhere.

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KRYPTOK LENSES

are a comfort and convenience everywhere. Near and far-sight in one lens. No disfiguring seams to blur your vision and accentuate your age. Would be pleased to show them to you.

Spectacles and Eyeglasses correctly fitted to your eyes for $1 and up.

We Grind Lenses While You Wait.

EYES EXAMINED FREE

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MASONIC TEMPLE.

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR

It is literally true—as you have probably discovered in your own locality—that the owners of the car are its most enthusiastic salesmen.

Dodge Brothers dealers frankly admit that their task has been made easy for them by the performance of the car and the things owners have said about it.

The motor is 30-35 horsepower
The price of the Touring Car or Roadster complete is $785 (f. o. b. Detroit.)
Canadian price $1,100 (add freight from Detroit)

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RUBBER BOOTS

Short and Long Legs

New Stock Prices Right AT

PETERSON & RULFS

HOME OF GOOD SHOES.

PELLAGRA SPECIALIST VISITS WILMINGTON

Dr. Joseph Goldberger Collecting Data on Disease.

Senior Surgeon of United States Public Health Service Confers With Dr. E. J. Wood and Other Physicians.

Dr. Joseph Goldberger, senior surgeon of the United States Public Health Service, whose research work in the study of the causes of pellagra has attracted nation-wide attention, spent Friday and yesterday in Wilmington conferring with local physicians and collecting data on this disease in the city and New Hanover county. Dr. Goldberger is making a tour of the South, having several lecture engagements. He left yesterday afternoon for Jackson, Miss., where he recently completed a series of experiments by which he claims to have produced pellagra by feeding convicts on a specially prepared diet low in proteids.

Dr. Goldberger spent some time here in conference with Dr. Edward Jenner Wood, a well known Wilmington physician, who has written a book on pellagra, and whose studies of its causes have been of a wide range. Physicians have not yet agreed as to the causes of this comparatively modern disease, some thinking that it is due to the continued use of an unbalanced diet in which there is not sufficient proteids while others believe that it is an infectious disease and possibly conveyed by insects.

Dr. Wood as a result of his studies has reached the conclusion that pellagra is most probably an infectious disease and is disposed to give the common, ordinary, pestiferous bed bug the credit for spreading it. However, Dr. Wood is still studying the disease and is waiting until the evidence is all in before arriving at a definite conclusion.

Dr. Goldberger as a result of his experiments and studies considers that the disease is caused by an unbalanced diet. His experiments at the State prison near Jackson, Miss., have tended to confirm his theories. According to the preliminary reports, which were announced several months ago, he took 12 able-bodied convicts, all of them being promised their liberty upon the condition that they comply with the directions of Dr. Goldberger, and produced pellagra experimentally with six of the prisoners after having kept them on a diet, low in proteids, for nine months and the symptoms were developed in two others.

The prisoners were kept in sanitary surroundings and were isolated, so that there was no possibility of infection from outside sources. The only thing irregular in their treatment was the unbalanced diet. Only a preliminary report has been made as yet, but Dr. Goldberger feels that this abundantly confirms his theory that pellagra is a preventable disease and can be cured by the use of a proper diet and that the right kind of food will prevent a person from contracting the disease.

Dr. Goldberger while in Wilmington made a complete survey of the public health work and expressed himself as very much pleased with local conditions. He made a visit to several homes in the county and noted the sanitary conditions. He held conferences with Dr. Nesbitt, county health officer, and also conferred with other local physicians.

Dr. Goldberger has made valuable contributions to medical science in the study of typhus fever. About ten years ago in Mexico, he contracted typhus while he and Dr. Anderson were seeking to find some method by which to stop the spread of the disease. Dr. Goldberger established the identity of the disease in the United States and proved that it is an infectious disease, being spread by the body louse.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE

Conducted by A. L. French Under Auspices of State Department.

Large circulars announcing the Farmers' Institute to be held at Wrightsboro, Thursday, February 3, at 10 a. m., under the auspices of the State Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the farmers' institute committee of New Hanover county, were posted in various parts of the city and county yesterday.

The institute will be conducted by Mr. A. L. French, of Rockingham county, who will be prominent among the speakers of the occasion. The discussions will be on farm operations, soils, crops, live stock, marketing, etc.

In connection with the farmers' institute, will be held a woman's institute, conducted by Mrs. John W. Robinson, of Catawba county, to which women are invited to join in the discussions, of interest to them. A question box will be opened in the afternoon and will likely result in some interesting discussions.

SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE

A. David Company Announces Rare Offerings in High Grade Clothing.

The semi-annual clearance sale of the well known Hart, Schaffner & Marx and other high grade clothing is announced for this week at the store of the A. David Company, on North Front street. Even in the face of rising markets the firm is selling this merchandise at less than former prices and they invite the attention of the public to some attractive prices quoted in an advertisement in today's paper. There is the same reduction on overcoats and the window display will be found interesting to those just now in the market for anything in this up-to-date store.

Southern T. P. A. Here.

A visitor to the city yesterday was Mr. O. F. York, traveling passenger agent of the Southern Railway with headquarters in Raleigh. Mr. York is interested in the training camp for civilian soldiers soon to be established in this State and while here talked with a number of Wilmingtonians in regard to the movement.

To Fortify the System Against Winter Cold.

Many users of GROVE'S TASTELESS Chill TONIC make it a practice to take a number of bottles in the fall to strengthen and fortify the system against the cold weather during the winter. Everyone knows the tonic effect of Quinine and Iron which this preparation contains in a tasteless and acceptable form. It purifies and enriches the blood and builds up the whole system. 50c.

CELEBRATE LEE'S BIRTHDAY

Gen. J. I. Metts Calls Veterans, Sons and Grandsons, W. L. I. and Brigade to Take Part.

General James I. Metts has issued a call to all members of Cape Fear Camp, No. 254, and other Confederate veterans in good standing, the sons and grandsons of veterans, members of the Wilmigton Light Infatry and the Boys' Brigade to assemble at the W. L. I. armory, on Market street, on January 19, at 1:45 p. m., to attend the exercises in observance of the birthday of General Robert E. Lee, at the Academy of Music, after which the veterans will form and march to the Masonic Temple to be guests of the ladies of Cape Fear Chapter, U. D. C., at a dinner to be served by them.

The procession will form on Market street in the following order: The marshall and aides, Cape Fear Camp, No. 254, U. C. V., the sons and grandsons of veterans, Wilmington Light Infantry, the Boys' Brigade, the orator and chaplain. Badges will be furnished the veterans, which will admit them to the dinner.

Commanders will have their companies in line at 1:30 o'clock promptly, as the procession will move at that hour down market to Front, up Front to Chestnut, from Chestnut to Third, Third to Princess, thence to the Academy of Music, where the following exercises will be observed:

Music by the orchestra.
"Old North State," by audience.
Prayer by Rev. W. G. Hall.
Music, "Oft in the Stilly Night, quartette.
Address by Judge Robert H. Sykes.
Music, "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground," quartette.
Reading of the Hon. Ben Hill's tribute to Gen. Robert E. Lee.
Music, "When You and I Were Young, Maggie," quartette.
Presentation of crosses of honor.
Music, "Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming," quartette.
"Dixie," by the orchestra.
Benediction, by Rev. W. G. Hall.

TRIBUTE TO DR. HOLMES.

Washington Pastor in Historical Sermon Bears High Testimony.

Through the courtesy of a former Wilmingtonian, now residing in Washington, D. C., The Star is privileged to print a very fine tribute paid to the memory of the late Dr. J. A. Holmes by a Washington pastor, who knew him well.

On the first Sunday in each year Dr. Wallace Radcliffe, pastor of the New York Avenue Presbyterian church in Washington, preaches what he terms a historical sermon. In this he pays tribute to all the great men who have passed away during the preceding year in all parts of the world, as far as he is able to do so in the limited time. In his sermon this year Dr. Radcliffe spoke as follows of the lamented Dr. Holmes:

"We remember today with honor Holmes, so well known in Washington for the charm of his quiet modesty, the humility of true merit and the consecration of great gift and acquirement to the good of his fellowman, the Father of the Mines Bureau, founder of the Pittsburg Testing Station, inventor of the Oxygen Helmet and the author of the slogan now so familiar, 'Safety First.' As a native Pittsburger I can testify to the mistaken idea concerning coal gas which cost thousands of lives in the mines, whose scientific correction by Dr. Holmes, accepted and confirmed, has been a protection and inexhaustible blessing to the lives and homes of the workingman."

DR. BANKS TO PREACH.

Well Known Minister and Author of Many Books at Grace Church.

Rev. Dr. Louis Albert Banks, whose family is spending the winter in Wilmington, will preach at Grace Methodist church this morning at 11 o'clock. Dr. Banks is one of the leading Methodist ministers of America and has been pastor of churches in Boston, New York, Cincinnati and Denver. Being the author of some 40 or 50 books, he is well known throughout the country.

He is an eloquent preacher and has preached in North Carolina on several occasions. Dr. Banks has lived in many places but finds Wilmington one of the finest for winter residences. He will be here with his family, who are spending the winter at No. 16 North Fourth street, for several days.

Rev. M. T. Plyler, pastor of Grace church, extends a cordial invitation to the public to hear Dr. Banks this morning.

BIG EVENT AT WILLISTON

Big American Flag and Bible to Be Presented This Afternoon.

A big American flag and a standard Bible, the first the gift of the Independent Order of Tents, and the second of that division of the Third Grade of the school of which Mary B. Knight is the teacher, will be presented to the Williston Colored Industrial school, corner Tenth and Church streets, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Presentation speeches will be made by Hon. John D. Bellamy and by Rev. H. A. Parris, M. D., and remarks in acceptance by J. O. Carr, Esq., chairman of the Board of Education, and Mr. D. L. Gore, a member of the school committee.

Short addresses will also be made by Mayor P. Q. Moore and other prominent citizens. Patriotic songs will be sung by the children of the school and visitors. The public is invited to attend.

CONSIDERING WILMINGTON.

Baltimore International Team May Train Here Next Spring.

Manager Jack Dunn, of the Baltimore International League baseball team, writes Mr. J. W. Blomme that Wilmington may be considered as the place for his team to do their training for the 1916 season.

There is still a question as to whether the teams will come South this year, which question Mr. Dunn says will be decided January 24th, when the International League meets in New York City. In case the teams do come South, Wilmington is very likely to be selected by the Baltimoreans.

It will be remembered that the Pittsburg Federals had arranged to come here for practice, but the League's going out of existence made that an impossibility.

With Real Estate Concern.

Mr. J. C. Wagner, Jr., who is well known in the city, has taken a position in the real estate sales department of the well known real estate concern of James & James, Inc. Mr. Wagner is a young man of splendid qualities and his many friends will be delighted to know of his connection with this well known firm.

STRAWBERRY OUTLOOK FOR NORTH CAROLINA

Between Thirteen and Fourteen Hundred Cars Expected.

Forecast of Carolina Fruit and Truckers' Journal, of Wilmington, Indicates Practically No Change in Acreage.

Special reports from practically every shipping station in the trucking district of North and South Carolina and Virginia, showing the increase and decrease in strawberry and vegetable acreage this year as compared with last, are carried in the last issue of the Carolina Fruit and Truckers' Journal, of Wilmington, which went to its subscribers yesterday.

The showing thus made is one of particular interest to Wilmington and this entire section, as North Carolina shows up with more acreage in strawberries than both the other states combined. Taken as a whole there is practically no change in the acreage as compared with last, although naturally there is to be noted increases at some places and decreases at others.

From the present acreage and based on a normal yield an acre, The Journal says the Carolina berry crop should reach 1,200 to 1,400 carloads this year. Better prices are predicted for this season. Summing up the reports and editorially reviewing the situation as a whole, The Journal says:

"We are printing on other pages of today's paper a most interesting symposium of letters and special reports first handed from many of the leading growers of strawberries and vegetables throughout North and South Carolina as well as Virginia, touching the matter of increased and decreased acreage in fruits and vegetables for the coming season as compared with last year. From these reports it will be seen that the acreage situation is taking care of itself all right, and while there are some increases here and there and decreases at different points, the acreage as a whole is holding its own. In view of the very disastrous season last year as well as the year before, this is saying a great deal.

"One thing that must be of striking interest to the industry as well as those connected therewith is the splendid cultivation that has been given the strawberry fields during the past fall and early winter months, with the result that the vines are looking healthy and vigorous and already give every evidence of a most bountiful yield give every evidence of a most bountiful yield the coming spring. The yield as a matter of fact during the past two years has been rather meagre, hence with anything like favorable seasons next spring the present acreage should yield at least 20 to 25 per cent. more fruit that was shipped last year. This would give us a movement the coming spring of thirteen hundred to fourteen hundred carloads of strawberries or three hundred and thirty thousand crates. We think this forecast very conservative as the Chadbourn district alone expects to ship eight hundred carloads. Fully that amount would have been shipped last spring but for the very unfavorable weather conditions and low prices which resulted in two or three hundred carloads having been left in the field to rot and go to waste.

"Upon the principle that practice makes perfect the growers should improve one year after another in the grade and pack and thus supply a higher grade of fruit and be able to obtain in return correspondingly higher prices. The transportation and refrigerator people authorize us to say that nothing will be left undone on their part to supply the growers with a service equal to that of last year or that given the growers in any other part of the country. And while freight rates have been advanced on many other commodities, in fact nearly all other commodities the country over, the Interstate Commerce Commission has ruled that the old rates of last year must remain intact for the coming season on strawberries and vegetables from all three of the states of North and South Carolina and Virginia growers may well count themselves fortunate.

"The lettuce crop which is developing into one of transcendent importance throughout the three states is evidently on the increase; South Carolina at least showing up with added acreage this year over last, having shipped last season 349 cars from the Beaufort and Fort Royal sections, 18 cars from Meggetts and Youngs Island and 77 cars from Charleston and St. Andrews, making a total of 442 cars from that state last season. The movement from this territory will be about 200 cars and from Virginia will be about 200 cars and from Virginia about the same amount. The Irish potato crop will undoubtedly be short in all three of these states although this crop will be a tremendous force and one of stupendous proportions at that. The other vegetables will be about normal.

"While it is as yet early to indulge in any forecast regarding cantaloupes and melon acreage in the Laurinburg, Maxton and Old Hundred territory, as well as other parts of the two Carolinas, present indications would point to an increase of 25 per cent in the acreage for this fruit, as these crops last year in that territory resulted very favorably to the growers all in fact every one made good money out of the venture. Beginning therefore with March when the bed lettuce crop will begin its movement northward, there will be something doing in fact throughout all this territory during the spring and summer months, well into the fall of 1916. It is indeed a source of more or less gratification to know that the trucking industry as a whole is not only holding its own but making good headway."

Among the more prominent shipping points reporting as to the noted, in addition to Wilmington, Chadbourn, Mount Olive, Tabor, Goldsboro, Rose Hill, Whiteville, Winnabow, Clinton, Rocky Point, Southern Pines, Newbern, Spout Springs, Sanford, Calypso, Scott's Hill, Faison, Castle Haynes, Willard, Newberlin, Warsaw, Burgaw, Morehead City, Southport, Cerro Gordo, Bladenboro, Bolivia, Currie, Fayetteville, Bayboro, Edenton, Aberdeen, Wrightsboro, Van Eden, Ashton, Watha, Grists, Teachey's Bowden's, Dudley and Clarkton, N. C.; Beaufort, Charleston, Conway, Green Sea, Florence, Meggetts, Loris and Marion, S. C., and Norfolk and Suffolk, Va.

ANNUAL MEETING OF CLUB

Mr. M. W. Divine Re-Elected as President of Cape Fear Club—Members of Governing Board.

Mr. M. W. Divine was re-elected as president of the Cape Fear Club last night at the annual business meeting of the members which was held in the handsome quarters of the organization, corner Second and Chestnut streets, and Thos. W. Davis, Esq., was re-elected as vice president. The meeting was largely attended and a number of matters relating to the business management of the club were discussed.

Mr. Davis was also re-elected as a member of the governing board. Mr. Charles E. Taylor, Jr., was elected as a new member of the board.

The governing board as now constituted is as follows: Messrs. Lyman Delano, T. W. Davis, Chas. E. Taylor, Jr., J. R. Murchison, T. C. White and Walter Buckner.

Mr. T. B. Willard is secretary and treasurer of the club.

BUSINESS MEN'S CARNIVAL.

Much Interest Manifested in Sorosis Big Benefit Performance.

Interest is daily growing in the approaching business men's carnival, and those most interested, give assurances that there will not be a dull moment from the raising of the curtain for the first time until the last skit has been enacted.

The carnival will be presented in the Academy of Music Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights, January 24th, 25th and 26th, under the auspices of Sorosis.

"Queen Titania" will be there with her court in the person of Miss Eleanor Harriss, her maids of honor being Sarah Love, Mildred Fearington, Marion Bruff, Blanche Bolles, Sue Everett, Dorothy Packard, Helen Watts, Katherine Price, Nancy Taylor, Willie Longfellow, Maude Vaughan, Deloris Vaughan, Helen Farmer, Oneida Mac Pate, Marguerite Pate, Jean McCabe, Mary Curtis, Isabelle Hammond, Margaret Shinberger, Gertrude Moore, Mary Bunker, Lucy Hall, Margin DeVany, Edith Creasy, Evelyn Mann, Margaret Blitchington, Adrienne Hanty, costumed in white, pink and green gauze, gold spangled dresses. The effect is wonderfully beautiful. Mrs. Clarence Curtis, Mrs. S. K. De Vany and Mrs. C. L. Dickinson are the chaperones.

Miss Rachel Pearsall and William Murphy have a very clever dramatic scene, with a good song.

Another very attractive chorus, with two crisp, snappy songs, is "College Day," of which Miss Katie Foard is the chaperone. Miss Florence Potter is the typical college girl and soloist, the college men being Messrs. Lonnie Cotchett, Robert Williams, Fred Robertson, Robert Strange, Maurice Moore, William French, D. A. Lockfaw, Carroll Green, James Hedrick, Charles Jacobs, Robert Morrison, Harry West, Lynn Burnett.

Miss Cleone Harriss and Maurice H. Moore, in their juvenile skit, will tell all about "When they had the mumps."

HAD ARM BADLY CUT.

Automobile and Trolley Car Collide Injuring Driver of Machine.

Richard Pierce, colored, who was driving a Ford automobile, which collided with a trolley car at Front and Chestnut streets last night at 7 o'clock, had his left arm cut to the bone by the smashing of the wind shield and, although the wound is a painful one, he was reported last night as not being seriously hurt. Mr. S. S. Kron, superintendent of the Cape Fear Club, owner of the automobile, was in the machine with the colored driver when the accident happened but was not hurt beyond being badly shaken up. The fender and wind shield of the machine were badly smashed up.

Two cars of the Tidewater Power Company were passing each other at the corner of Front and Chestnut streets and the automobile was following along behind the car going south. According to witnesses to the accident, the negro turned to pass into Chestnut street by turning directly across to the right and collided with the trolley car going north, which was in charge of Motorman Farrell. Fortunately neither the machine or the car were going at a high rate of speed.

The negro's arm was bleeding profusely and he was rushed to the office of Dr. E. J. Wood, corner Second and Chestnut streets, but the physician was not in and Mr. Louis Hanson took the wounded man to the James Walker Memorial hospital in his machine.

Death of Her Brother.

Friends will tenderly sympathize with Mrs. Walter S. Creasy, of Mt. Airy, N. C., who is here visiting her son, Mr. W. M. Creasy, No. 805 Ann street, in the death of her brother, Mr. William A. Sparger, which occurred Friday morning at his home in Bristol, Tenn.

SPECIAL REUNION THIS MONTH.

Scottish Rite Masons Will Confer Degrees Here.

A special reunion of Johnson Blakely Lodge of Perfection, No. 5, of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, will be held on the 27th and 28th, inst., at which time the degrees from Fourth to Fourteenth, will be conferred. This reunion will be the beginning of the year's work and a large class of candidates are ready for these degrees.

A Wilmington Interview

Mr. Hansley Tells His Experience.

The following brief account of an interview with a Wilmington man seven years ago, and its sequel, will be read with keen interest by every citizen.

J. F. Hansley, salesman, 313 Red Cross St., Wilmington, says: "My back and kidneys had been troubling me, and I think it was because I am on my feet so long. I suffered from dull, dragging backaches and I couldn't stoop or lift anything without it hurting me. The kidney secretions contained sediment and were too frequent in passage. I finally procured a box of Doan's Kidney Pills from Bellamy's drug store and in a few days after using them, the backaches disappeared and have not returned. My Kidneys now act more regularly, the kidney secretions are natural and I am feeling better in every way." (Statement given February 25, 1908.)

On April 5, 1915, Mr. Hansley said: "You may continue to use my recommendation of Doan's Kidney Pills as in the past, for I want everybody to know about this valuable kidney medicine. I have taken Doan's Kidney Pills off and on for a long time, and have always found them very satisfactory."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy — get Doan's Kidney Pills — the same that Mr. Hansley had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

OFFICER NOT DOING SO WELL.

Policeman R. S. Toler Returns to Hospital for Treatment of Leg.

Policeman R. S. Toler, one of the most popular members of the force, who has been laid up since the second of October when he suffered a compound fracture of the leg by being thrown heavily to the pavement at the mouth of the Market House alley, on Front street, while being vilently resisted by Miles Elliott, a negro whom he was attempting to arrest for disorderly conduct, has been obliged to return to the hospital, it having been found that the broken bones are not properly knitting.

For several weeks he had been at his home, corner Fifth and Bladen streets, expecting to be able to resume his duties soon, but the past week an X-ray photograph of the fracture was taken and it was decided to have him return for possibly another operation. His friends hope that following his further treatment at the hospital, he may soon be all right again.

Elliott, the negro who threw the officer, is still out on bond and is at Wrightsville Sound, where he is employed. The officer has not yet been able to appear in court against the negro.

SHRIER & SOLOMON SALE.

Old, Established Firm Notes Reductions in Big Clothing Stock.

Messrs. Shrier & Solomon, who during the past week marked a new era in their business career by purchasing the handsome home in which they have been located for several years, announce for this week a special sale in clothing and gents' furnishings that should appeal to the discriminating buyer in every line. They carry only the higher grades of clothing and furnishings and on these standard makes and styles they advertise today notable reductions that should appeal to everyone. Their advertisement elsewhere speaks for itself.

The Gateway to Success

and Opportunty is Open to Everyone. Have you entered it? Or have you let the Opportunity Go By, with the hope of catching another one? Be careful, or the next Opportunity will slip by you, also. Don't let another week go by. Get Ready, Open a Savings Account Here, and enter the gateway to success. It's the best and surest way to attain wealth

"OLD AND STRONG"

THE PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK

CORNER FRONT AND PRINCESS STS.

Conservative Progress

DATE	CAPITAL & SURPLUS	DEPOSITS	RESOURCES
January 1, 1909	$225,691.54	$1,299,179.78	$1,520,333.29
January 1, 1911	266,863.46	1,629,554.94	1,896,418.40
January 1,1912	317,874.44	1,709,991.64	2,030,958.08
January 1, 1914	346,814.45	2,008,221.45	2,360,035.90
January 1, 1915	355,746.77	2,002,307.51	2,369,142.28
January 1,1916	366,759.91	2,406,537.78	2,798,369.19

YOURS FOR SERVICE.

The Wilmington Savings & Trust Company

110 PRINCESS STREET.

Noticeable Improvement

We are still in the midst of improvements. The carpenters, the painters and the electricians are all on the job, and the looks of the old store is rapidly changing into a new and up-to-date Department Store. Soon you will not be able to recognize anything about the store.

Now Full of New Merchandise

Some few people who have not been in, still have the idea that all we have here is parts of the old stock. In this you are badly mistaken. Hardly anything remains on our shelves of the old stock, and instead of that we are pleased to say that our Whole Store is now filled with the newest and best merchandise on the market.

Every Customer Pleased

Every one who comes into our store these days is commenting on our improvements; on the wide aisles, the new furnishings, the better arrangements, the good attention of our salespeople and the general good atmosphere in our whole store.

We Want to Know You And You to Know Us

All of our stores owned and run by men of highest moral character and whose chief aim is to run each store on a strict policy of honest merchandise, honest advertising and honest selling. One price to all. Cash price to all.

We seek your trade on the merits of our Merchandise—
May we have the pleasure of Showing you

BELK-WILLIAMS CO.

210-212 NORTH FRONT STREET.

SOCIAL and PERSONAL

Miss Hazel Banck is spending some time with friends in Fayetteville.

* * *

Mrs. S. A. King is spending some time visiting relatives and friends at Fayetteville.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Casper, of Greensboro, were in the city yesterday, guests at the Orton.

* * *

Many friends will learn with sorrow that Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Barnes are both ill at their home, No. 705 South Third street.

* * *

Special music at the First Baptist church this evening will include a solo by Mrs. W. B. Muse, who will sing "The Lord is My Light."

* * *

Miss McCless and Miss Mary Eve Carpenter, popular teachers in the Cornelius Harnett school, are spending the week-end at Atkinson.

* * *

Mrs. C. L. Rowe, of Big Stone Gap, Va., who spent several weeks with her parents, Prof. and Mrs. Washington Catlett, returned to her home yesterday.

* * *

The members of Cape Fear Chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy, are requested to send in their 1916 dues promptly to the treasurer, Mrs. James F. Woolvin.

* * *

The Immanuel Brotherhood of Immanuel Presbyterian church will give an entertainment at Immanuel Hall, corner of Front and Queen streets, Monday, January 17th, at 8 o'clock P. M. A good time is expected.

* * *

Mrs. Emmanuel Long has returned to her home at Columbia, S. C., after spending two weeks visiting her son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Claude E. Long, No. 908 Princess street. She was accompanied on the return by Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Long and little daughter, Alma Shutters.

* * *

Yesterday's Charlotte Observer: "Mrs. Preston L. Bridgers, of Wilmington will arrive in the city tomorrow to spend some time as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. Alexander, the latter her daughter, at their home on Clement avenue Elizabeth Heights."

* * *

OFFICERS OF SEMINOLE GIVE DELIGHTFUL DANCE.

There were about 30 couples in attendance at the dance given at the gymnasium at dock Friday night by the officers of the coast guard cutter Seminole. The chaperones were Lieut. and Mrs. R. B. Adams, Chief Engineer and Mrs. M. J. Ryan and Mrs. Preston H. Uberroth. Music was furnished by Grainger's orchestra.

* * *

Friends of Mr. Harry S. Williams, originally of Wilmington but now of Lincoln, Neb., will be interested in learning of his marriage to Miss Edyth Long, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Long, of Plymouth, Ill. The wedding took place in Galesburg, Ill., on Monday evening, December 27, at the parsonage of the Christian church at that place. Mr. Williams is a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Williams, of East Wilmington, and has a position as demonstrator for the Jeffrey Motor Car Company.

* * *

Miss Ella Phillips Crandall, R. N., of New York, the executive secretary of the National Association of Public Health Nurses, will make an address in Wilmington on Tuesday evening, January 25th. The lecture has been arranged by the local association of nurses. Miss Crandall is now making a tour of the principal Southern cities and will speak at several points in North Carolina. There will be no charge for admission to hear her in Wilmington and the public is cordially invited. The hour and place of the lecture will be announced later.

* * *

SUNBEAM SOCIETY ELECTS OFFICERS FOR NEW YEAR.

The Sunbeam Society, an organization of the young people of Southside Baptist church, had an enjoyable meeting Friday afternoon and after the regular programme was completed, officers for the new year were elected as follows:

Leaders—Mrs. W. G. Hall and Mrs. J. M. McLaughlin.
President—Miss Lottie Kohler.
Vice President—Miss Essie Burke.
Secretary and Treasurer—Miss Pearl Hill.
Assistant Secretary— Miss Edna Moore.
Pianist—Miss Thelma Moore.
Press Reporter—Miss Mae Davis.

* * *

INVITATIONS ISSUED FOR FONVIELLE-MacMILLAN WEDDING

Friends in Wilmington and elsewhere have received invitations reading as follows:

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Hunter Fonvielle request the honor of your presence at the marriage of their daughter Annie Hunter to Dr. Malcolm Thomas MacMillan on Wednesday afternoon, January 26 at half after one o'clock at First Baptist church Goldsboro, N. C.

The bride-to-be is a niece of Mrs. L. W. Moore, of Wilmington, and has visited in Wilmington frequently and has many friens in this city. Dr. MacMillan is a well known dentist in Goldsboro.

* * *

MR. AND MRS. E. J. BUSCH CELEBRATE SILVER WEDDING

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest J. Busch celebrated their silver wedding anniversary at the Elks' Temple last evening from 9 to 12 o'clock, the affair being attended by nearly a hundred of their friends in the city. The dining room of the club was beautifully decorated for the occasion by Mr. Will Rehder, a particularly attractive design being one on which were inscribed the figures, 1891-1916.

A particularly happy coincidence of the anniversary was the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Busch were married 25 years ago at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Webber, in Morganton, the latter being the only attendants. Mr. Webber, who is the popular manager of the Elks' Club, gave to each of the guests present a pretty and unique souvenir in the form of a piece of the wedding cake he had had prepared. The pieces of cake were beautifully designed with a silver leaf placed on each.

In behalf of the members of the Elks' Club, Louis Goodman, Esq., presented to Mr. and Mrs. Busch a handsome silver service set. There were on display in the parlors of the club many beautiful gifts from individual friends.

After a delightful supper, the guests repaired to the parlors of the club and enjoyed a splendid musical programme which included solos by Mrs. Rehder and Mrs. F. B. Clausen and Mr. Will Rehder and violin selections by Mr. Shubert and Prof. Henri Georges.

Mr. and Mrs. Busch were the recipients of the congratulations of all their friends, who wished for them many more years of happy wedded life. It was a most delightful evening for all.

* * *

CHRISTMAS AS OBSERVED AT CONFEDERATE WOMEN'S HOME

The Star publishes by request the following account of Christmas observance at the Confederate Women's Home at Fayetteville, N. C., showing that this institution is gradually winning its way into the hearts of the people of the whole State. The contribution is to the Fayetteville Observer and is as follows:

"Santa Claus, we know, travels north, south, east and west, but he visited us eight days in succession. So we concluded that he is partial to our lovely home, and who can censure him for it?

Monday morning, the 20th, Mr. A. C. McDonald, druggist in Plant City, Fla., sent a crate of oranges, money and other useful things to his stepmother, Mrs. McDonald, of this home.

In a little while the door bell rang, and in came a bevy of merry, happy girls, the Children's Chapter of Fayetteville, accompanied by their leader, Miss Margaret Broadfoot. They had an ample supply of oranges, apples, nuts, confectionaries, etc., with a dainty present for each of us. Their faces were beaming with love and joy, making others happy, they were happy themselves. One old lady remarked, "They look like half angels." Waiting to entertain them to the best of our ability, we opened the victrola; they immediately paired off, dancing most gracefully. This reminded us of our happy youthful days. No sooner had they departed than Master Paul Duncan, formerly of Montgomery, Ala., came in with a package. He is only eleven years old. One of the ladies said to him, "Don't you think we old ladies are mighty ugly?"

"No, mam," he replied. "I have never seen any ugly old ladies."

Being asked if he wanted to look over the home, he said he did. One of the ladies started with him. When they reached the stairway he took her arm and assisted her as gallantly as any young chevalier, his lady love. There is the making of a man in that boy. He is a nephew of Mrs. N. G. Duncan. He told us that his father was going to move to Charlotte after Christmas. Watch out for him Charlotte, and give him a hearty welcome, and thereby help to develop the flower of chivalry which is budding in his young heart.

Tuesday, 21st, Miss Lilly, through the mail, received a beautiful card from Dr. and Mrs. Thacker. (By the way, they visited the home when in Fayetteville. He made a most earnest prayer for God's blessing upon us, the home and all who were working for it. Mrs. Thacker was more enthused over everything here than any one who had been shown over it; said it was an honor to the State.) Mr. Wilds of Fayetteville also sent Miss Lilly a loving card.

Miss Watters and Master Ralph Lutterloh brought a Christmas package. They made us swear that we would not open it till Christmas morning. We kept our vow, through it was hard to do. It was a fine lot of home-made candy.

Wednesday, the 22rd, Mrs. McDonald sent a large box with many nice and useful things from Mrs. T. W. Thrash of Tarboro, N. C. Some handsome presents to Miss Lilly from Mrs. L. T. Townsend, Mrs. Hector McMillan and Mrs. Sue Rowland.

Thursday, the 23rd, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter G. Smith brought a turkey with several nice presents for each of us, and to Mrs. Sessoms, the matron, included.

Mrs. McDiarmid a handsome booklet for all.

Mrs. Elizabeth Bruton a lovely present for Miss Lilly.

Mrs. Roberson one nice present for the home; T. R. Horne beauty pins, two for each.

Friday, 24th, Mrs. Jones of Aberdeen, a nice dainty present for each of us. A box of apples from Graham Chapter. A beautiful bolt of ginghams from Salisbury Manufacturing Company. Thirteen half gallon jars of canned fruit from Ashboro Chapter, N. C.

Nice present for each from Mrs. Harllee Townsend. A card from Miss Eliza White of Rocky Mount. For Mrs. McDonald a box from Mrs. M. T. Sanford, Greensboro, N. C. Beautiful presents to Miss Lilly from Mrs. Maggie Blount and Miss Alice Pemberton of Fayetteville.

Christmas Day Mrs. Loftin from Mrs. Albert Oliver of Mount Olive, N. C., a box from her brother, J. C. Loftin, with Christmas greetings. Many presents from her grand-children. A box of good eating from her daughter, Mrs. R. H. Davis of Seven Springs, N. C. From Warsaw several presents from her grand-children, and best of all from her grandson, "Little Jack" of Flat Rock, N. C. From Monroe, N. C., to Miss Lilly, beautiful presents from Mrs. Pat Andrews, Mrs. Lizzie Covington and Mrs. J. E. Ascraft. Then dinner came on, loaded with all the good things usually for Christmas dinner, prepared by our good and faithful cook, aunt Anna. Mrs. Gattis, formerly of Durham, presiding with much grace, in the absence of Mrs. Sessoms, who had gone home for Christmas. We were as merry and happy as little children.

Sunday, the 26th, had many visitors all of whom were greatly enthused. This home is fast becoming the "mecca" of the State.

Monday, the 27th, from Wadesboro to Miss Lilly, Mrs. Maggie Drake a beautiful card. Miss M. A. Horton card and booklet. Mrs. Dr. Ashe card with many kind wishes. Mrs. Will Jeans a booklet.

Tuesday, the 28th, from Mineral Springs, N. C., a lovely present from Mrs. M. M. Winchester to Miss Lilly. Card from Mrs. R. L. Harvie.

Omitted in the proper place, a lovely present from Mrs. Hugh M. Pinkston, Fayetteville, to Miss Lilly.

Tuesday, the 28th, Misses Daisy and Pauline Pinkston of Wadesboro to Miss Lily a lovely present from each. From Mrs. Louise Craig Lunsford, a handsome article. From Atlanta a very lovely card from Mrs. Eunice Craig. From Rico, Colorado, two lovely presents from Mrs. Rathly Lilly. From Mrs. B. J. Lilly and mother, Valmy, Nevada, two very handsome articles. From Misses Bernice and little Murray Winchester, pretty cards.

We hope that we have recorded all that has been sent to the home, and we, the recipients return many heartfelt thanks with kind wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year for all who have so kindly remembered us at Christmas tide, and to all lovers of this home, who have made us the happiest women of America.

To make a long story short, will close by asking the State papers to be so kind as to copy.

TREAT FOR MUSIC LOVERS

Concert at Victoria Theatre Tuesday Night—Excellent Programme.

The concert to be given at the Victoria theatre on next Tuesday evening, beginning at 8:15 o'clock, under the auspices of the Hospital Circle of the King's Daughters, will be an event of wide interest in local musical circles and will undoubtedly be worthy of the patronage of all the music lovers of Wilmington and vicinity. While it has been charged that Wilmington is not particularly a musical city, there is no disputing the fact that there is a fine array of local musical talent here, talent that will compare more than favorably with any other city, similarly situated, and an opportunity will be given to all to enjoy an evening of good music, well rendered and by people living here.

The programme, consisting entirely of selections from English composers, has an added interest in the fact that it goes back several centuries to the time of Gibbons and other of the early writers, and comprises selections from itnervening composers, including the present day of English composers.

Mrs. Meares Harriss, a violiniste, who possesses that rare acquisition—beauty of tone combined with excellent technique—will play "The Shepherds' Dance" from a suite of three dances, dedicated to Sir Henry Irving, composed especially by Edward German for a performance of Shakespeare's Henry VIII in 1892.

The choruses will be sung by Mesdames Bryan, Green, Riley, Robertson, Taylor, Misses Nash and Warren and Messrs. Fenley, Sutherland, Harris and O'Keef. The programme has been arranged by Mr. Wm. G. Robertson, organist and choirmaster of St. James' Episcopal church. Mr. Robertson will play several piano solos and will also be accompanist for other numbers. The proceeds of the concert will go towards the work of the circle.

The programme for the concert is as follows:

"Hail Smiling Morn" (Spofforth), Chorus.
"Bid Me to Live" (Hatton), Mrs. Thomas M. Green.
"Nocturne" for piano (Field), William G. Robertson.
Duet, "How Soft the Moonlight Sleeps" (Lehmann), Miss Warren and Mr. Spaven.
"Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes," Miss Carrie Bowen.
"Rolling Down to Rio" (German), John F. Harris, Jr.
"The Silver Swan" (Gibbons), quintette.
"Home, Sweet Home" (Payne-Bishop), Mrs. William G. Robertson.
"Where the Bee Sucks" (Arne), Chorus.
"Should He Upbraid" (Bishop), Mrs. E. K. Bryan.
Valse in A flat (German), William G. Robertson.
"How Softly Runs the Afternoon" (Amy Woodforde-Findlen), Mrs. William G. Robertson.
"Shepherds' Dance," Mrs. Mearss Harriss.
"O the Oak and the Ash" (17th Century), Miss Elizabeth Warren.
Two dances from Henry VIII Suite (German), William G. Robertson.
"Bridal Chorus" from "The Rose Maiden" Cowan), Ensemble.

FUNERAL OF MRS. STERNE

Impressive Service Held Yesterday Morning From Residence.

There were many sorrowing friends yesterday in attendance at the funeral of Mrs. Mary Sterne, wife of Mr. C. L. Sterne, whose death occurred Thursday night at her home, No. 1208 Market street, after a short illness. The service was conducted from the residence yesterday morning at 11 o'clock by Rev. Dr. W. H. Milton, rector of St. James Episcopal church. Interment was in Bellevue cemetery.

The pallbearers were Messrs. H. T. King, W. E. Jennings, Henry Williams and W. E. Thompson.

LOCAL DOTS.

—Dr. James M. Northington, of Boardman, was a guest at the Orton last night.

—Mr. W. L. Kyle, of Fairmont, was among those registered at The Orton yesterday.

—Mr. T. L. Noele, of Raleigh, was a visitor in the city yesterday, a guest at The Orton.

—Mr. A. M. Basinger, of Monroe, was among the business visitors in the city yesterday.

—Dr. A. B. Holmes, of Council's, was among those registered at The Orton last night.

—Messrs. Mosher and R. H. Bouligny, of Charlotte, were guests at The Orton last night.

—Mr. W. R. Phillips and Col. J. B. Arendell, of Raleigh, were registered at The Orton last night.

—Mr. F. B. Gault, of Lake Waccamaw, was a business visitor in the city yesterday, a guest at The Orton.

—The following North Carolinians were registered at Hotel Wilmington yesterday: W. R. Hawkins, Raleigh; L. C. Vandall, Charlotte; W. H. Campbell, Fayetteville; W. S. Edwards, Asheville.

—A deed was filed yesterday by which the Winter Park Gardens Company transfers to Jefferson Xanthos and Demetrius Xanthos, for $10 and other considerations, lot at Winter Park Gardens.

—Mr. E. F. VanSchoick, of Atlanta, representing the American Life insurance Company, has opened offices in the Murchison Bank Building. Mr. VanSchoick was one of Atlanta's live wires and boosters.

PERSONALS.

—Police Sergeant H. W. Howell is spending a few days on a pleasure trip to Norfolk, Richmond and other places in Virginia.

—Mr. Everett McL. Wilson returned yesterday morning from Charlotte and other places in Piedmont Carolina, where he went on business for his dairying interest on the Masonboro Road.

WACCAMAW CAMPERS' RECEPTION

Camp Penton Entertained Mothers and Friends Last Evening.

The Camp Penton Association, which is composed of the boys who attended the camping party at Lake Waccamaw last summer, gave a reception last night at the Y. M. C. A. to their mothers and friends. A splendid programme was rendered, music for which was furnished by the camp orchestra.

The programme was opened with a selection from the orchestra, which is composed of Signor Eugieno Pallerrio Hardin, leader; Bagley, bugler; Ek, coronet; Green, miriambophone; Tucker, vylodium; Hardin, base drum; Henby, first bassophone; McEachern, second bassophone; Mahler, first clitelap; Penton, second clitclap.

Mr. Daniel H. Penton, for whom the party took its name, made an address of welcome, after which Harry Cooper read "A Day in Camp," and Carl Mahler read the camp newspaper, entitled "The Splash."

Mr. W. H. Sprunt made a delightful address of greeting, after which Howard Hanby presented the camp picture to William Ek, in behalf of the campers. Impromptu solos were rendered by Messrs. Thomas Bagley and George W. Palmer. Camp history was read by the assistant camp director.

A most delightful social time was enjoyed. Much pleasure was added by the refreshments which were served by the boys.

HIGHWAY COMMISSIONER HERE.

Mr. W. S. Fallis, of Raleigh, Went Over Carolina Beach Road.

State Highway Commissioner W. S. Fallis, of Raleigh, spent yesterday in Wilmington and New Hanover county. Accompanied by Chairman W. A. McGirt, of the Board of Commissioners, Mr. Fallis went over the new road which is being built from the loop highway in Federal Point township to Carolina Beach and made a thorough inspection of what is being done. Mr. Fallis stated last night before leaving for Raleigh that he was well pleased with the work on this highway and thought that the road would be a splendid addition to the county's system of good roads.

The shell rock is now being used instead of the Lillington gravel and makes a good road bed. Work has been begun on the lower end of the highway and a roller is being run over the part that has been improved to smooth it out. There are still about three miles of the road remaining to be improved.

BARGE PROBABLY GONE DOWN

Crew Came to Southport in Search of Help—Still Hope.

Although the captain and crew of the unidentified barge, which they left about 40 miles out Friday, are still of opinion that the barge went down, have been picked up by some passing steamer, local marine men are of the opinion that the barge went down.

The barge was about 50 feet long and was propelled by a large motor. She was en route from New York to Havana, Cuba. The recent rough weather caused her to spring several leaks. The captain and crew seeing their danger hurried to Southport for help. The tug Castor went out in search of the anchored barge, but upon arriving at the place she had been anchored, found no trace of her.

Funeral of Young Son.

The funeral of Charles Woodrow Moore, nine-months-old son of Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Moore, whose death occurred Friday, was conducted yesterday morning at 10 o'clock from the residence, No. 1918 Woolcott street, by Rev. W. G. Hall, pastor of Southside Baptist church, assisted by Rev. W. Marshall Craig, acting pastor of the First Baptist church. Interment was in Bellevue cemetery.

FIRST OF SERIAL SERVICES.

Boys' League 15 Greater Sunday Afternoon Meetings Start Today.

Mr. Odis B. Hinnant will make an address this afternoon at the Y. M. C. A., on the subject, "Choice of a Vocation." This will be the first of a series of 15 greater Sunday afternoon meetings for boys, conducted by the Boys' League. The programme, complete, was carried in The Star yesterday and includes addresses by many of the most prominent men of the city.

Body Was Sent Home.

The body of Mr. E. A. Cullmer, of Montclair, N. J., the traveling salesman who died at Hotel Wilmington almost suddenly last Thursday, while here in the interest of his company, the H. B. Claflin Corporation, of New York, was shipped yesterday morning by express to Newark, N. J., for burial at the family home, near there.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

The undersigned, having duly qualified as administrator upon the estate of Mrs. M. A. Boney, deceased, notice is hereby given that all persons holding claims against the estate of the said deceased are required to file the same, duly verified, with the undersigned administrator on or before the 16th day of January, 1917, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

All persons indebted to the said estate will please make immediate settlement.

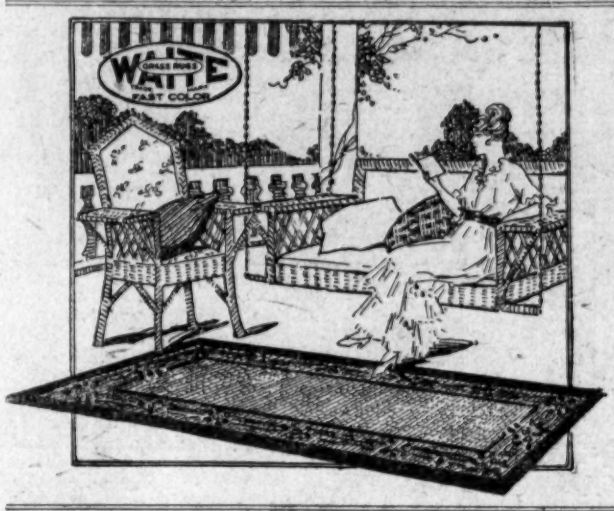
GREENE FENLEY,
Administrator of Mrs. M. A. Boney, deceased.
ja16-1aw-6w-su

The C. W. POLVOGT CO.

"The Store That's Always Busy"

We Will Continue Our January Clearance Sale for Another Week. We have made a big Reduction on Merchandise in Every Department Throughout the Store.

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY ONLY—For One Day We will place on sale Any Suit or Coat in our house for this day, for $10.00, Suits and Coats worth $15.00 to $45.00. A Chance of a Lifetime! Remember, One Day Only, at $10.00, Your Choice!



Ladies' Street Dresses, One-Half Price

$20.00 Dresses — Clearance Sale Price . . $10.00

$15.00 Dresses — Clearance Sale Price . . $ 7.50

$10.00 Dresses — Clearance Sale Price . . $ 5.00

VISIT CARPET LEPARTMENT

Second floor, for Rugs, Curtains, Nets, Mattings, Blankets, Comforts. Special Sale Price on Everything in this department.

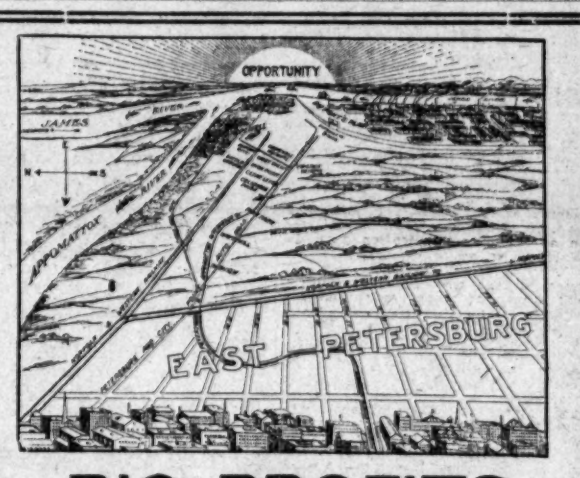
15c Curtain Scrim, yard 9c
25c Curtain Net, yard 17 1-2c
$3.50 Blankets, pair $2.75
$6.00 Quilts $3.98
35c Matting (laid), yard 25c
$8.00 Crex Rugs, 8x10 . . . $6.25

SPECIAL CORSET SALE.

See Window Display.

—50c—

$1.50 Ladies' Skirts, Special . . 98c
$1.25 Middy Blouses, Sale Price 98c
$1.25 Gowns, Sale Price 98c
65c Gowns, Sale Price 45c
35c Corset Covers 23c
$1.25 Combination Suits. 98c
Anderson's 15c Ginghams, yd 12 1-2c
10c Amoskeag Ginghams, yard 8c
50c Sheets, Sale Price, each . . 42c
36 inch Shirtings, yard . . . 10c
15c Romper Cloth, yard 10c
12 1-2c Huck Towels, each 9c
20c Turkish Towels, each . . . 15c
15c Kimono Flannel, yard . . . 10c



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We are the ORIGINAL "Prescription Specialists" and doctors and patients show their confidence in our ability and accuracy by bringing or sending their prescriptions to US to handle. Those who have not been bringing their Prescriptions to us are cordially invited to do so.

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Big advantage by trading at Solky's. While we have had the Largest Holiday Business that we have done in years, we have kept up our stock in every department, and we can suit you in Men's and Boys' Clothing. A full line of Top Shirts, Silk and Cotton Hosiery, all kinds of Underwear, Leather Goods and Trunks, Stetson and Knox Hats, and lots of other good merchandise, that we will guarantee, if bought from us.

Come and See! No Trouble to Show You!

J. M. Solky & Co.

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Forty-seven Whitehall Street Atlanta, Georgia

Everybody Reads the Star Business Locals

DR. JOSEPH AUSTIN HOLMES

Memorial Sketch by Dr. Joseph Hyde Pratt, State Geologist of North Carolina.

Read at the Annual Meeting of the Geological Society of America, Washington, D. C., December 28, 1915.

Mr. President and members of the Society:

The life of Dr. Joseph Austin Holmes was devoted to the development and welfare of his country, and in his death the people of the United States have lost one of their most efficient and valuable public servants. He was a man who put duty first and in carrying out this ideal he gave his life in an endeavor to improve the condition and safety of the miners. He did not know the word "failure"; and, where other men would have failed, he has been able to accomplish the results desired. It is granted to but few men to be able in the few years of their life's activity to do that which will leave a permanent influence and impress upon an industry; but to Dr. Holmes, whose life we are now commemorating, this distinction was allotted.

Due almost entirely to his energy and efforts, there has been created throughout this country an organized movement looking to the preservation of human life; and, although his first work was directed toward the prevention of mine accidents and the safety and welfare of the hundreds of thousands of men who daily risk their lives in the production of the fuel so necessary to the nation's industry and commerce, it developed the "safety first" idea that has spread to nearly every industry and into all walks of life. These words are almost synonymous with the word "Holmes" and, wherever we see "safety first," we are reminded of the wonderful achievement of this man. He has not only left his impress upon an industry but has also created an organization which will live as long as our government exists and is a monument to the tireless energy, public spiritedness and unselfishness of the man who is responsible for its creation. I refer to the Bureau of Mines whose foundation he laid by many years of exacting labor and fruitful work, and who, by masterful generalship and arguments, as he only could use, carried the bill to establish the Bureau of Mines successfully through an unsympathetic Congress.

To Dr. Charles D. Walcott, former Director of the United States Geological Survey and now Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, must be given the credit of recognizing those qualities of character and ability in Mr. Holmes which he realized were necessary in a man who could not only lay the foundation and build up an organization that would lead to a Bureau of Mines but who would also be able to direct it after its creation. In a recent communication from Dr. Walcott, he wrote:

"About 1900 it became more and more evident that he (Dr. Holmes) was a man of broad conceptions and fitted to undertake work of national scope and it was with great pleasure that I learned in 1904 that he was willing to give all of his time and energy to the development of the Section of Mines and Mining in the Federal Survey. I told him that as soon as the work was sufficiently well organized it would be made a Division of the Survey and undoubtedly lead to the creation of a Bureau of Mines and Mining. He entered into the work with a zeal and intelligence that was not fully understood by his immediate associates, but the work steadily grew, and in 1910 he was appointed Director of the Bureau of Mines."

His appointment, however, was not attained without very severe opposition from a Secretary who was hostile to Dr. Holmes, and it is rumored that this important position was offered to several other men; but, to the credit of the men of science of this country, it can be said that they all refused to accept what all knew rightfully belonged to another. Those who knew Dr. Holmes, having confidence in his ability and believing that he was the logical head for the new Bureau, were persistent in their demand that he should receive the appointment. It is not generally known how near the Bureau came to losing Dr. Holmes as its Director and how near the University of West Virginia came to securing him as its President; and, as an incident bearing on this as illustrative of the loyalty of Dr. Holmes' friends, I wish to quote in part a few lines from a letter I received recently from Dr. I. C. White, State Geologist of West Virginia:

"It was during this discouraging period of his life just before the appointment of a Director of the Bureau of Mines, when he had given up all hope of receiving the appointment, that he came up from Pittsburgh to spend the week end at the writer's home in Morgantown, W. Va. He was weary and care-worn from the long and disappointing vigil but gentle and loving as ever. No word of reproach or bitterness escaped his lips. If he could not serve his country in an edifice his own hands had so largely constructed he was ready to give his services to a state that had stood by him in his long battle and where he knew he would be among appreciative friends. The State University of West Virginia was seeking a President and one of the purposes of Dr. Holmes' visit to my home was to acquaint the writer, who had ever been his trusted friend, with the fact that he had despaired of being appointed Director of the United States Bureau of Mines and would accept the presidency of the University of West Virginia if the Regents of the same would make the tender."

Fortunately for the industry, Dr. White and others, realizing that for the success of the Bureau of Mines it was necessary that Dr. Holmes should be its head, decided out of genuine loyalty to him and appreciation of his work, that they would not place his name for action before the Regents of the University until President Taft had actualy bestowed the Directorship of the Bureau of Mines upon someone else. His friends' belief in what President Taft would finally do was confirmed a few days later when the appointment of Dr. Holmes was announced from the White House.

That he was a wise selection is evidenced by the wonderful development of the Bureau under his administration. The work he had planned as Chief of the Technologic Branch of the U. S. Geological Survey developed rapidly, aided by Congress, which widened the scope and enlarged the purposes of the Bureau. The principal investigations taken up under Dr. Holmes' directorship and the results accomplished are as follows:

An investigation in regard to the improper use of explosives and the use of improper explosives. Result, establishment of list of permissible explosives.

Investigation in regard to better lights for mines. Result, the establishment of a permissible list of portable electric lamps for use in dangerous mines.

In developing rescue work Dr. Holmes introduced into this country the so-called "oxygen breathing apparatus." Result, such apparatus is now not only widely used in mine rescue work, but is being adapted by manufacturing plants and by city fire departments. There are today six mine-rescue stations, eight mine-rescue cars and one rescue motor truck operated by the Bureau of Mines. There are 76 mine-rescue stations that have been established by mining companies, at which there are 1200 sets of artificial breathing apparatus in addition to the auxiliary equipment for first-aid and fire-fighting work. There are also twelve mine-rescue cars being operated by mining companies.

Investigations into the causes of disasters and the recommendations made by the Bureau have resulted in an ever decreasing death rate.

The investigation of coal dust and explosions therefrom was one of the most important lines of investigation that Dr. Holmes took up. The result today is that the entire mining industry, including operators and miners, is convinced that coal dust will explode and recognize the danger from it; and mine operators and state officials are following the recommendations of the Bureau to prevent dust explosions.

Investigations have been conducted regarding smelter smoke wastes and wastes in the treatment of rare minerals and metals. Dr. Holmes emphasized the need of such investigations, indicating that there was at least $1,000,000 a day being wasted or lost in the present methods of mining and utilization of our mineral resources.

Investigations regarding the extraction of radium from its ores have resulted in the development of a process through which it will be possible to reduce the cost of radium compounds to the consumer. "The process is to be patented and dedicated to the public."

Investigations have been started to reduce the great loss of $75,000,000 annualy, due to coking coal in beehive ovens. As a result already some of this loss has been reduced through the use of by-product ovens and the utilization of the by-products obtained.

Dr. Holmes called attention to the annual waste of over $4,500,000 in brass furnace practice and then had prepared a report showing how, by practical means, this waste can be largely prevented.

These are some of the investigations that Dr. Holmes has had taken up by the Bureau of Mines and they illustrate the wide scope of the work he was planning for the Bureau to undertake. Its development into one of the most important of all the Federal Bureaus has been phenomenal and is due not only to the indefatigable work of the Director but to the fact that he was a splendid judge of men, the type of men who were able to carry out the plans his master mind had conceived; and these men were loyal and true to him.

He was thoughtful and considerate of his associates; and while he may have demanded much of them, he always gave them full credit for work done; and of the reports of the investigations carried out by the Bureau but very few bear his name as author. Credit is given to him who carried on the investigation. Dr. Holmes planned the character of the investigation; then put it up to one of his associates to do the detailed work. What he wanted was results. He had little time to write for publication or to think about personal advancement and he left it to his associates to do the writing and give the results—and results he surely obtained.

Although Dr. Holmes is the author of but comparatively few publications; yet he has been personally responsible for the publication of many important scientific and economic papers, because he has had the foresight to open up new fields of investigation and secure the properly trained men to carry on the work he outlined. I doubt if there has ever been a man who surpassed him in this respect.

This faculty of Dr. Holmes showed itself soon after he became State Geologist of North Carolina in 1898. In this position he had wide latitude for planning out a varied line of investigation relating to many subjects, inasmuch as the object of the State Survey was the investigation of all natural resources of the State. Almost as soon as he was appointed State Geologist he began to plan new lines of work and to call in to assist him men who were fully qualified to carry on the investigations he desired. Thus you find associated with him during the first years of his directorship of the State Survey such men as Professor George Williams of Johns Hopkins, Professor S. L. Penfield of Yale, Dr. George F. Kunz of New York, Professor F. P. Venable of the University of North Carolina, Dr. George P. Merrill of the National Museum at Washington, Professor Thomas L. Watson of the University of Virginia, Professor H. V. Wilson of the University of North Carolina, Professor William Cain of the University of North Carolina, Mr. H. B. C. Nitze, Mr. Gifford Pinchot of Washington, Professor Heinrich Reis of Cornell and others. The published reports of the State Survey, similarly as those of the Burau of Mines, seldom bear the name of Holmes as one of the authors.

Dr. Holmes did a great deal to broaden the scope of the State Geological Survey and to demonstrate that there could be and should be a close cooperation between the State and Federal Surveys. There was always most friendly cooperation between the North Carolina Survey and the Federal Survey; and, although the State received very largely from the Federal Survey, it gave very largely in return, for Dr. Holmes was always ready to give his time and energy to any work which promised to be of service to the Federal Survey; and he was often called in consultation regarding the work of this Survey. Dr. Walcott, who was then Director, states that he was early impressed with Mr. Holmes' thoroughness and the quality of his work as State Geologist. In the Geological Survey his most important work was probably the application of geology to the industrial development of the country. He started this in the State Survey but later introduced it into the Federal Survey. As State Geologist he became very much interested in the preservation of the forests of the Southern Appalachian region and it is due largely to his work as State Geologist that the Weeks Bill was passed by Congress, which has resulted in the purchase of forest areas to be used for forest reservations in the Southern Appalachian region and the White Mountain region. It was under the supervision of Dr. Holmes that the mass of evidence was collected which proved to the Congressional Committees that it was absolutely necessary for Congress to take some action to prevent the destruction of the forests of these two areas in order to protect the flow of navigable streams.

Dr. Holmes also started the "good roads" movement in North Carolina and one of the first publications of the State Survey was a report on "Road Materials and Road Construction in North Carolina." While his work in connection with the roads was almost entirely from the educational standpoint, yet it was this work that made it possible for his successor to obtain through the North Carolina General Assembly the creation of first a Highway Division of the Survey and later a State Highway Commission.

In the State work Dr. Holmes also began investigations in relation to the waterpowers, mineral waters, underground water supplies, timber areas, mineral resources and fishery resources of the State; but a limited treasury and lack of time prevented him from carrying these out as rapidly as he desired, and it was left to his successor to complete some of them.

During his term of office as State Geologist, 1891 to 1905, the Survey published twenty Bulletins and Economic Papers giving the results of investigations that he had started. In 1905 the Act creating the Survey was repealed and a new Act, which was prepared by Dr. Holmes, was passed by the General Assembly of 1905. This created the North Carolina Geological and Economic Survey.

Dr. Holmes brought geology to the people and made them realize its value and application in the arts.

In connection with the investigation of the Fisheries of the State, Dr. Holmes was the leading spirit in the establishment of the Biological Laboratory at Beaufort. In June, 1897, after consultation with Dr. Holmes and Professor H. V. Wilson of the University of North Carolina, the United States Commissioner of Fisheries established at Beaufort, North Carolina, a temporary station for the investigation of the marine fauna and flora of the Southern coast. Professor Wilson was appointed director, and for the next three years he and Dr. Holmes devoted much time and thought to its development. Congress finally made an appropriation for the establishment of a permanent laboratory, but made no appropriation for the purchase of a site. Dr. Holmes recommended a site and arranged for its private purchase and its donation to the Government. He, with Professor Wilson, drew up the outline plans for the laboratory buildings and he remained in close touch with the work of the laboratory until his resignation as State Geologist. This work of Dr. Holmes had an important bearing on the Fisheries of the State of North Carolina, as it started the interest of the people of the State in the value of the fisheries and finally resulted some years after the resignation of Dr. Holmes as State Geologist, in the creation of the Fisheries Commission of the State of North Carolina.

Dr. Holmes' work as State Geologist had brought him prominently before the public, and in 1903 he was chosen Director of the Department of Mines and Metallurgy at the St. Louis World's Fair. He accepted this appointment and had charge of and organized that Department. He planned the exhibits and introduced new features for the exhibits which have since been adopted by all succeeding expositions. These new features made the Mines Building of the St. Louis Exposition the most successful and instructive Mining Exhibit that was ever made at any Exposition. For special services rendered at this Exposition he was decorated by several foreign governments. In connection with the Mining Exhibit he suggested that an investigation be made of the fuels of the United States and was successful in persuading Congress to authorize the investigation and make the necessary appropriation with which to carry on the work. Dr. Holmes and, at his suggestion, two representatives of the U. S. Geological Survey were created a committee to carry on the investigations which were made during the years 1904 and 1905. Although Director of the Department of Mines at St. Louis, Dr. Holmes continued to have general supervision of the work of the North Carolina Geological Survey. Early in 1905 the Director of the U. S. Geological Survey appointed Dr. Holmes to take individual charge of the Fuel Investigations, and soon after he was appointed Chief of the Division of Technology of the Federal Survey, and then severed his connection with the State Geological Survey.

While connected with the Federal Survey, Dr. Holmes examined Mine Experiment Stations and Mine-rescue Stations in Great Britain, Belgium, France and Germany and it was the result of these studies that led to the inauguration of the movement for mine- rescue work in this country.

In 1907 President Roosevelt, on Dr. Holmes' recommendation, secured the appointment by the governments of Great Britain, Germany and Belgium of one expert engineer from each of these countries to visit the United States and then visit with Dr. Holmes the more important coal fields of this country. This was done in order to determine to what extent the safety practices used in other mining countries might be introduced into the United States. It was on the basis of ly careful to observe all the little courtesies of life and was a splendid representative of the Southern Christian gentleman.

Dr. Holmes was born at Laurens South Carolina, November 23, 1859, and died at Denver, Colorado, July —, 1915, after nearly a year's illness and fight against tuberculosis. His illness was undoubtedly brought on by severe exposure in connection with the examination of mines for explosions and of hardships endured in investigations regarding mining conditions in Alaska. His parents were Z. L. and N Catherine (Nickles) Holmes.

His early education was in the schools of South Carolina but his university work was at Cornell, where he graduated in 1881, taking the degree of B. S. Later he received the degree of D. S. from the University of Pittsburgh, and in 1909 the degree of LL. D. from the University of North Carolina. During his college course Dr. Holmes devoted especial attention to chemistry (including the chemistry of explosives,) to metallurgy, geology, general physics and mining. He visited mining regions and metallurgical plants in many parts of the United States, Germany, France, Great Britain and Belgium.

In the fall of 1881 he became professor of Geology and Natural History in the University of North Carolina and held this position until 1891 when he became State Geologist.

On October 20, 1887, Dr. Holme married Miss Jennie I. Sprunt of Wilmington, North Carolina.

Dr. Holmes was a fellow and charter

(Continued on Page 11).

LATEST PHOTO OF NEW CHINESE EMPEROR.

袁世凱先生

Yuan Shih-Kai.

This is the latest photograph of Yuan Shih-Kai, now emperor of China. He gave it with his signature (at the right) to Senator Willard Saulsbury, of Delaware. The senator went around the world, and he stopped in China, where he met Yuan Shih-Kai. He was received with much pomp, and when he was leaving he was presented with the autographed photograph.

GIRLS--DO YOU KNOW WHY YOUR HAIR IS UGLY?

It is astonishing how much good looking hair does toward producing a youthful appearance and still more astonishing to realize how much the attractiveness of the hair is affected by the care we give it.

Loving care and frequent attention are as necessary to keep a woman's hair beautiful and luxuriant as is the tooth brush to keep teeth from decay.

Every woman who values the beauty of her hair as she ought to do should make it a never broken habit to frequently apply a little Parisian Sage, rubbing it briskly into her scalp with the finger tipn.

Parisian Sage is Nature's modern handmaid to beautiful feminine hair. It is a simple, harmless compound of wholesome, nutritious ingredients that make an ideal lotion for nourishing both hair and scalp. It feeds and builds up the delicate hair and scalp structures, making the hair soft, lustrous, brilliant and easy to dress and arrange. R. R. Bellamy and many other of our best druggists sell Parisian Sage and gladly recommend its use.

CHICHESTER S PILLS
THE DIAMOND BRAND.
Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chi-ches-ter's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for CHI-CHES-TER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 35 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable
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Bell telephone service must be, above all else, prompt and accurate. That is the standard we have set.

But alertness, vigilance and the greatest precautions against mistakes can make no organization absolutely "error proof."

Sometimes the causes of difficulties are beyond control, and sometimes they are just human errors which no supervision can prevent.

You can help us by reporting service difficulties promptly and in detail to "Complaint," at the time they occur.

We won't be satisfied tomorrow with the service we are giving today.

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DAVID'S

Semi-Annual Clearance Sale of Hart Schaffner & Marx, and Other High Grade Clothes

In this sale you will find Men's and Young Men's Clothing of acknowledged character. Even in the face of a rising market we are selling this Merchandise at less than its former moderate prices. The opportunity is yours---Do not let it slip by.

Twenty-Five to Fifty Per Cent Reduction on All Boy's Suits and Overcoats

$35.00 Suit, Now	$28.50	$21.00 Suit, Now	$17.00
$32.50 Suit, Now	$27.00	$20.00 Suit, Now	$16.00
$27.50 Suit, Now	$22.50	$18.00 Suit, Now	$14.00
$25.00 Suit, Now	$20.50	$16.50 Suit, Now	$13.00
$23.50 Suit, Now	$19.50	$15.00 Suit, Now	$11.50
$22.50 Suit, Now	$18.50	SAME REDUCTION ON OVERCOATS.	

Watch Our Show Windows for Extra Big Values

The A. David Co.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, NEW Hanover County—Notice.

The undersigned, having been appointed and duly qualified as administratrix of the estate of Richard S. Rose, deceaned, all persons having claims against said estate are notified to exhibit the same before me on or before the 23rd day of December, 1916, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

This 23rd day of December, 1915.

CORNELIA A. ROSE,
dc27-1aw6w Administratrix.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the stock of the North Carolina Railroad Company has been declared, and will be paid to the stockholders of record on February 1, 1916.

Notice is also given that the stock transfer books will be closed for ten (10) days next preceding said date.

J. P. COOK, Treasurer.
January 12, 1916.

To All of Our Friends we wish a Pleasant Christmas and Prosperous New Year

A. B. Croom, Jr. Company
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THEATRICAL

How a Victoria Cross, worn by a son in memory of his lost father, saves him from death and gives to him the girl he loves, are some of the instances in the thrilling drama, "The Unknown" in which Lou-Tellegen will appear in the stellar role at the Royal tomorrow. How the father, after persecuting his boy for months, finally recognizes the Cross and permits him to go free, presents an unusual situation for a photodrama. The scenes are laid in a little Algerian town at the edge of the great Sahara desert and the actors in this fascinating drama are members of the famous foreign legion, that military sanctuary where men who have met with misfortune or disgrace may redeem their past by bravery and honorable service.

A new era in photo-dramatic art is said to have been founded when "The Unknown" was produced by the Jesse L. Lasky Company.

In the cast supporting Mr. Tellegen, who will be remembered here by his splendid performance in "The Explorer" are Theodore Roberts, Hal Clements, Dorothy Davenport, Horace B. Carpenter, Tom Forman, Raymond Hatton and other members of the Lasky all-star organization.

New Era at the Grand.

Tomorrow the Grand theatre starts out on a new era, and supplanting the program heretofore presented, has booked the new Mutual $800,000 All-Star, All-Feature program of motion pictures, "A Feature Every Day—A Star in Every Feature." The new Mutual program, with one possible exception—the Universal—is the strongest and greatest program of motion pictures distributed by any one concern, and it is also second highest in cost to them all.

For the grand opening tomorrow there is indeed a rare treat for Grand patrons. Florence La Badie, who is remembered as the beautiful and accomplished star in "The Million Dollar Mystery," appears in the leading role in a great drama, "Her Confession," in which is also starred Carey Hastings and Kathryn Adams, a love tragedy with a strong human interest theme.

Vivian Rich, another beautiful Mutual star, appears in the leading role of "The Bluffers," a tense "American" drama.

Funny Cissy Fitzgerald appears in one of those great Casino star comedies, "Cissy's Innocent Wink" and there's another great feature still, the Mutual Weekly, with its current number of great events all over the world.

And tomorrow there is going to be a free distribution of Charlie Chaplin statuettes. Every ticket should be watched and if the word "Chaplin" is stamped on it, you get a 25-cent Chaplin statuette free.

At the Bijou Tomorrow.

Harry Myers and Rosemary Theby that "sure-fire" combination of Universal stars, present at the Bijou tomorrow one of the very greatest three-reel comedy productions of the age, "Father's Child", three reels of riproaring comedy in which beautiful Rosemary and handsome Harry are right in the midst of everything.

"Father's Child" is guaranteed to chase away the worst case of blues in Wilmington faster than a tramp eating free lunch. It is a continuous laugh from beginning to end and it will continue to make you laugh for days after you see it.

It is not often that a photoplay director considers it worth while to construct a whole house in which the scheme of decorations is worked out to the smallest detail. But Harry Myers did just this in making his settings for "Father's Child." The little bungalow built for the pampered darling is full of the new child art and the picture would be worth seeing on that account if there were no action at all. In this original setting he and his beautiful leading lady have enacted one of the greatest screams of a year in three great reels.

Rupert Julian and Elsie Jane Wilson present a single reel drama that contains enough action and heart interest to make up an ordinary three-reeler. The title is "The Evil of Suspicion," and it is simply a world-beater.

"A Night on Broadway."

If one wants pleasantly and profitably to while away an evening, one should by all means see Harry A. Emerson in "A Night on Broadway," at the Academy of Music tomorrow night. There is so much diversified entertainment in the play that one will readily find something of interest. If one longs for melodrama, see "A Night on Broadway." It is melodramatic. Should one's taste be inclined to farce, see "A Night on Broadway." It is farcical. Does one's fancy tend to musical comedy of the brightest order, then see "A Night on Broadway," for it is musical comedy among musical comedies inasmuch as it is musical and has real comedy throughout the entire action.

The chorus is a delightful feature of the company, inasmuch as the choristers were selected not alone for their good looks, but also for their vocal ability. The principals of the cast are players well seasoned to the requirements of musical comedy and a great deal of time and care was employed in the selection of artists who in looks as well as ability were qualified to meet the ideals of Mr. Emerson. Taken as a whole, the coming engagemept tomorrow night of "A Night on Broadway" promises to be a most gratifying entertainment. Another feature of the play lies in the fact that the entire action is absolutely free from suggestiveness in lines and action.

The prices are 50 cents, 75 cents and $1; no higher. Seats are now on sale at Plummer's.

A Scene in the Big Musical Comedy, "A Night on Broadway," at the Academy of Music Tomorrow Night.

Tomorrow's Three-Reel Comedy Feature at the Bijou.

DR. SUMMERBELL CLOSES SERIES LECTURES AT ELON.

Final Discussion on "American Traits and Characteristics."

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Elon College, N. C., Jan. 15.—Dr. Martyn Summerbell closed his 1916 course of lectures here today with a discussion on "American Traits and Characteristics." In addition to the traits which he had shown to belong to the American people in his lecture yesterday, Dr. Summerbell said that the American is in his make-up courageous, chivalrous, bent on making money and honest. He paid a high tribute to the American woman declaring her to be the uncrowned queen of the age, which exalted position was vouchsafed her by the devotion and spirit of chivalry accorded her by the American man. It is not known definitely what Dr. Summerbell's lecture will treat of next year, though they will very likely deal with the "Protestant Movement" and will be four in number. There will also be an evening lecture next year, treating of the American wit and humor, the subject of which is announced to be "Blunders and Blunderers."

Lead pencil manufacture in the United States is consuming 73,000,000 feet of lumber annually, of which about one half is estimated to be wasted in sharpening or throwing away short ends.

Two 22,000 ton freight and passenger steamers running between New York and San Francisco are to be equipped for oil fuel and will become the largest merchant vessels in the world independent of coal.

LOU TELLEGEN,
The Celebrated Romantic Star in "The Unknown," Paramount Feature, Royal Tomorrow.

MORESNET IS NEUTRAL COUNTRY IN WAR ZONE

Supplies Germany, France and England With Zinc.

Is Only One Square Mile in Size With a Population of 4,500—Governed By Belgian and German Burgomasters.

London,—(Correspondence of Associated Press.)—In an effort to penetrate to every portion of Belgium in their relief work the delegates of the American Commission for the Relief of Belgium have discovered in the remotest corner of that country a no man's land which since 1815 has enjoyed absolute independence under a guarante of perpetual neutrality, which even in the present struggle has never been violated. This little country of one square mile in size is called Moresnet Neutre and has Holland to the north, Belgium to the west and Germany everywhere else. But Moresnet Neutre is neither Belgian, German nor Dutch. It used to be a part of Belgium and was until 1815, like the rest of that country, a province of France. By the treaty of Vienna, Belgium and Holland became independent countries, but Moresnet, which at that time held the greatest zinc mine of Europe, became a bone of contention between Prussia and the Netherlands. Finally neither's and the difficulty was solved by making it neutral territory.

The mine of zinc has long since been exhausted in Moresnet, but, digging into deeper strata the vein was continued into Belgium and German territory. Consequently the country has lost its chief reason for retaining its independence, but by keeping the mine smelter in its territory it has continued to receive the same consideration from its powerful neighbors as in the past.

The whole country is owned by the Vieille Montagne Company, which, with the exhaustion of the zink deposits, sought other fields until it has become so internationalized that it is as neutral in its impartial activities as the country where it got its start. The president of the company is Baron Rothschild of Frankfort, who sells products from the company's mines in Germany to that country. They also have mines in France, and their general manager, a loyal Frenchman, is selling zink to the French government. Their manager in Great Britain, where they have a zink mine in Scotland, is a Belgian and he is selling the product to the British government. The company has mines in Africa and other remote places, and under its international management, is prospering.

The country is governed by two burgomasters, one named by the German the other by the Belgian governments. There are 2,000 Germans, 2,000 Belgians and 400 Neutres in the county. To become a Neutre it must be proven that one's family has resided in Moresnet 100 years. The Belgians are under their own burgomaster, the Germans under their's while the Neutres have the privilege of choosing between the two. In criminal cases the burgomaster can choose either German or Belgian judges. But whatever judge is selected must use the Code Napoleon and make his decision in accordance with its principles.

The taxes are also equally divided between Germany and Belgium as are the two postoffices.

When the little country began to suffer for a lack of food the problem of relief became acute. The country was not German, therefore the Germans refused to feed the Belgians, while the latter refused to admit food for the feeding of the Germans. An effort was made to separate the two, but they were found so mixed, living in the same house, members of the same family and many speaking the same tongue, that any separation was impossible. It was found that all or none must be fed. And moreover in the original dispute the Neutres seem to have been forgotten. Finally a rough compromise was made whereby the Commission supplied the people of the whole country with bread while Germany furnished them with meat, potatoes and butter.

In attempting to feed the Moresnet people the Commission faces some problems out of all proportion to the size of the country. Under its agreements with the various belligerents it must, if possible, only import food from neutral countries, but the frontier of Moresnet with Holland is the apex of a triangle without roads and for obvious reasons Germany does not desire any communication to be established from that direction.

Some idea of the difficulty of getting into Moresnet may be gained from the following description of the trip which two of the delegates of the Commission made to the country.

"In order to reach Moresnet we journeyed by automobile from Liege for about two hours to some of the most beautiful districts in the Ardennes, mounting gradually higher until at last on the opposite side of a little stream, the black and white striped bars across the bridge announced that we had reached the border. The stripes also told us that this was Prussian territory. We stopped and showed our passports. The English-speaking German officer objected that they were not vised for Prussian territory. On telling him that we were on a tour of inspection and did not desire to enter Prussian territory, he explained that to reach Moresnet Neutre we would have to cross about 12 feet of Prussian soil. We finally found that by climbing a fence we could reach the country without invading Prussia. The officer, however, objected, and at last we discovered that half of the road was neutral while the other half was Prussian. We offered to keep the automobile on the wrong side of the road and thus evade the Prussian territory. After a long wait occupied with much telephoning we were permitted to cross the 12 feet of Prussian territory with unvised passports, provided a German officer was in attendance. The gate was lifted, we entered Prussia and turning sharply to the left began climbing the hill in Moresnet. We reached the home of the president of the relief committee who is also the manager of the Vieille Montague Company, and not until we asked him for an explanation of our difficulty in reaching him did we learn that we were in no country that we had ever heard about."

CONVENTIONS WILL BE HELD IN MANY STATES

Part of National Campaign of Laymen's Movement.

Notable Speakers Representing Various Denominations on Programmes For Addresses—One Convention in Greensboro.

(By Mamie Bays).

Those gatherings that will overshadow all other religious meetings to be held in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Florida, Mississippi, see, Arkansas and Oklahoma during the months of January, February and March will be the conventions of the National Missionary Campaign, of the Laymen's Missionary Movement. This camgaign has the co-operation of the home and foreign mission boards of all Protestant denominations and the interdenominational feature that will mark the conventions in the personnel of the speakers on the program and in the delegates who will attend will add much to the interest and importance of the campaign.

That part of the campaign that will touch the States named will be conducted by Rev. D. Clay Lilly, D. D., of Nashville, field secretary of the National Laymen's Missionary Movement and a well known minister of the Southern Presbyterian Church. Dr. Lilly is gifted not only as pastor and preacher, but he is also especially equipped as director of a great campaign such as that of which he is to be the leader this year will be, possessing as he does executive ability as a presiding officer and as manager of a series of conventions that is rarely equalled. In addition to these marks of fitness, his strength of personality and his consecration of purpose add much to his efficiency and success in the work of leaderships committed to him. He was the director of the series of great conventions held by the Laymen's Movement throughout the States of the South and South-west in 1910, in which thousands of men were assembled and as the result of which the missionary interest of the churches of these States was quickened as never before.

The purpose of the conventions to be held this year will be "To consider great world movenments, new world conditions, steawardship, prayer, dedication and world conquest. This purpose will be emphasized in the addresses of Dr. Lillly and the other able men who will constitute the team of speakers at these conventions among whom will be John N. Mills, Washington; E. W. Halford and Worth M. Tippy, New York; Bishop W. B. Lambuth, Oakdale, Cal.; J. T. Henderson, Chattanooga; J. F4 Love, Richmond; E. C. Cronk, Columbia; W. W. Pinson, Nashville; R. W. Patton, Atlanta; Stephen J. Corey, Cincinnati; E. M. Poteat, Greenville, S. C. and W. T. Ellis, Philadelphia. This team includes representatives of several denominations and every member, both clerical and lay, is closely identified with the great missionary enterprise of his denomination and of the world.

Three days will be included in each convention and two entire afternoons in each will be devoted to denominational conferences, during which the objectives of the denominations will be emphasized. It is expected that the conference feature will constitute one of the most interesting and important features of the conventions.

The first of the conventions for the South will be held in New Orleans, January 23-26, following in rapid succession will be those in Jackson, Miss., Birmingham, Atlanta, Columbia, Greensboro, Richmond, Lexington, Ky., Nashville, Memphis, Little Rock, Oklahoma City and Fort Worth and Houston, Texas, the date of the last convention in the series to be March 12-15.

Grand's New Program

GET A CHAPLIN STATUETTE FREE TOMORROW. SEE AD.

Beginning Tomorrow
The Grand Theatre Will Present the New

250 CHAPLIN STATUETTES GIVEN AWAY TOMORROW.

Mutual $800,000 All Feature All Star Program

INSTEAD OF THE GENERAL FILM PROGRAM HERETOFORE BOOKED

A Feature Every Day—A Star In Every Feature

MONDAY—
Florence La Badie
Star of the Great "Million Dollar Mystery," in
"Her Confession."

Vivian Rich
In an "American" Feature,
"The Bluffers"

Cissy Fitzgerald
In a Casino Star Comedy,
"Cissy's Innocent Wink"

Mutual Weekly
The Mutual Newspaper Film.

TUESDAY—
Winnifred Greenwood
Starring with Frank Borzage in an Intense Sociological Drama in Two Reels,
"The Clean-Up."

THURSDAY—
Crane Wilbur
Co-Star with Pearl White in "The Perils of Pauline," in a Remarkable Three-Act Detective Drama.
"The Mystery of Carter Breene."

WEDNESDAY—
Gladys Hulette,
With Howard M. Mitchell, in a Great Three-Act Thanhouser Feature,
"Ambition."

FRIDAY—
Margaret Gibson,
In a Multiple-Reel Drama of Love and Advenure in the Arizona Wilds, With the BOSTOCK ANIMALS, the Greatest Zoo Ever Incorporated into Motion Picture Productio.
"The Winning of Jess,"

SATURDAY
Charlie Chaplin,
In a Great Single Reel Comedy,
"His New Profession."

Jack Richardson,
With Lisette Thorne and Frank Borzage, in
"The Pitch of Chance,"
A Thrilling Story of the Gaming Table.

George Ovey,
"The Funniest Man in America," in
"Hearts and Clubs,"
One of Those Screaming Cub Comedies.

WAKE FOREST DEFEATS CAROLINA AT RALEIGH

Score Was 27 to 22 at End of First Game of the Season.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 15.—Wake Forest won from Carolina tonight in the first basketball game of the season, the play being before a crowd in the auditorium court. It was a splendid game in which Wake Forest was the winner by a score of 27 to 22.

Carolina made first goal and Wake Forest followed suit. This score was made possible by a Carolina foul. Several goals in succession were then negotiated by Wake Forest, rounding the fifteen points to their credit in the first half and holding Carolina down to th erefield goals for this half.

Beam put in four field goals in the first half, for Wake Forest while Long, for Carolina made only one; Hall, for Wake Forest, set the fans wild with long goal shots from the middle of the court.

Long and Andrew were Carolina favorites for offensive and defensive services, respectively.

Score and line-up:

Wake Forest 27.		Carolina 22.
Hall	RH	(c.) Johnson
Holding (c.)	LF	Long
Franks	C	Tandy
Beam	RG	Tndrews
Robley	LG	Tennant

Summary: Foul goals, Holding 5 out of 9; Long 6 out of 9. Fouls committed, Tennant 3, Tandy 2, Long 1, Robley 1, Halll, Beam 1.

Referee, Stockard. Umpire, Sharpe.

DAUGHTER SERIOUSLY ILL.

Congressman Kitchin Leaves Washington for Home in Carolina.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 15.—Representative Claude Kitchin received a telegram tonight stating that his daughter was seriously ill. He left for home on a midnight train. P. R. A.

London, Jan. 15.—Dr. Henry Van Dyke, American minister at The Hague, has left for a brief visit to the United States on official business. According to a Reuter dispatch from The Hague, Dr. Van Dyke is a passenger on the steamer Rotterdam which sailed from Rotterdam today.

For signaling between aeroplanes there has been invented apparatus for blowing fine black dust from a reservoir by the exhaust from the motors in such a way as to form dots and dashes.

Academy Of Music TOMORROW NIGHT

The Jingling Musical Comedy

A MUSICAL COMEDY GIRDLED WITH GIRLS!

Night on Broadway

A RIOT OF FUN! A GALAXY OF BEAUTY.

—with—
HARRY A. EMERSON
Pretty Singing and Dancing Chorus
A Fascinating Departure From the Average Style Musical Comedies.
FUN AT A FAST PACE.

Prices: 50c, 75c and $1. No Higher.
Sale of Tickets at Plummer's.

PRESENTS ASSURANCES.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Secretary Lansing today delivered to the Russian ambassador here the assurances recently given the State Department by Governor Stuart, of Virginia, that Russians were not being mistreated by state militiamen enforcing order at Hopewell since the recent disastrous fire. The ambassador had inquired on an appeal from the Russian colony at Hopewell, sent after the wounding of a Russian by a militiaman trying to arrest him.

At Governor Stuart's direction a military court investigated the incident. On the report of this court, exonerating the militiaman from blame and on a personal report from the officer in charge at Hopewell, the governor based his response to Secretary Lansing.

THE ROYAL
"Wilmington's Modern Movie"
TOMORROW

Jesse L. Lasky-Paramount, Presents
THE INTERNATIONALLY FAMOUS ROMANTIC STAR
LOU TELLEGEN
Star of the Paramount Picture "The Explorer,"
—in—
"The Unknown"
Founded on the Novel, "The Red Mirage." A Tense and Thrilling Photodrama of Adventure and Life on the Great Sahara Desert. The Acme of Motion Picture Producers' Art. Wonderful Pictures of the Sahara's Secrets.

BIJOU
TOMORROW
HARRY MYERS
—and—
ROSEMARY THEBY
Present the Greatest Three-Reel Victor Comedy of a Generation.
"Father's Child"
Three Great Convulsive Reels!
RUPERT JULIAN
Starring with Elsie Jane Wilson
—in—
"The Evil Of Suspicion"
A Tense and Thrilling Human Interest Drama.

—Herman Smith, the heavyweight wrestler from Norfolk, Va., who wrestled Bull Montana here several weeks ago, is expected to arrive in the city this evening to workout with Hanson, to condition him for the match next Friday night with "The Unknown."

GET A CHAPLIN STATUETTE
FREE AT THE GRAND TOMORROW.

250 to be Given Away Tomorrow. Watch your Ticket. If the Word "Chaplin" is Stamped Across It, the Door Keeper will Present You with a Chaplin Statuette. One Day Only. Only 250 Left.

Read Star Business Locals.

THE HOME CIRCLE PAGE

EDITED BY LILIAN CRAIGEN ADAMS

Is the Robe de nuit Extinct?

There Are Women Who Seem To Think So But These Are Not the Plump and Sober Ones.

THE two women edged their way into seats at the matinee, removed their hats and coats, felt surreptitiously of their coiffures, and then resumed a conversation which had evidently been begun outside.

"I do not know what we are coming to," said the plump lady. "Sometimes I can just imagine my grandmother revolving in her grave with horror. Take my own sister Madge, for instance. I have not seen much of Madge since I was married and she left college and so I looked forward to her visit at Christmas with the greatest pleasure. She came, she kissed me perfunctorily, ate her dinner, and saying that she was tired she went to her room for the night. At nine I rapped at her door ostensibly to give her a glass of warm milk in order that she might sleep well but really to have a long and intimate chat with her.

"'Come in,' she cried. I went in and—well, my dear, I hesitate to tell you what I saw."

"What was it?" asked her friend eagerly.

"It was Madge—in pink pajamas—smoking a cigarette," replied the plump lady solemnly. "There she sat, brazenly, with herself on one chair and her feet on another, and she never even took her feet down when I came in.

"'Madge,' I stammered, 'those garments.'

"'Garments,' she answered with an air of the greatest innocence. 'Garments? Oh, you mean my pajamas. Well what about them? Does anyone wear nightgowns any more?'

"I do not believe many young women do," interrupted the friend. "I was reading a story in The Atlantic the other day by a nurse and she described how she and some companions sat in their pajamas, puffing away at cigarettes and watched the shelling of Dunkirk."

"Well perhaps frilly nightgowns would be out of place in a town that was being bombarded," her companion conceded, priding herself it was clear on her open mind, "but what excuse had Madge safely ensconced at Lonesomehurst where not even a burglar intrudes, for putting on those masculine clothes? However, to return to that misguided sister of mine, you know Willis and I have been very quiet since we were married. We have mostly stayed at home and played auction with the neighbors, but Madge pulled us out of our rut. She made us take her into town to the theatre and after the play to our smartest hotel to supper. Well!" she paused impressively.

"Do go on," pleaded her friend, nudging her, "the curtain is about to go up."

"My dear the place was crowded, all but a space which had been cleared for dancing, and at the tables nearest me there sat a host of young women all smoking cigarettes.

"'Willis,' said I, clutching my husband, 'Willis I am sure this is no proper place for us. Let's go home.'

"'Nonsense,' answered Madge, 'these are probably the nicest girls you have in your bally old town. Everyone smokes now. Why there is Gertrude Maycroft,' and with that up she jumped and ran across to a table and fell on the neck of one of the smoking girls, one too, who had on a gown which consisted, so far as I could see for she was sitting down, of a wisp of tulle over each shoulder.

"'We must take her away, Willis,' I said. But to my surprise Willis did not seem anxious to go and so we stayed until the bitter end. And the nicest girls in town, if that is what the creatures were, would get up and dance shoulder to shoulder with persons from the slums. But it was the nicest girls who were smoking, and it was they who were so frightfully undressed. The persons from the slums were covered to their chins, while I had never before seen so little tulle expected to do so much as in the gowns of those aristocratic young women. It is not too much to say that I was shocked. As for Madge, she did not rejoin us until midnight when we were preparing to leave, and she said she had a lovely time. And the next day she went home. But what, I ask you, is the world coming to?"

"Oh nothing hideous, I suppose," answered the plump lady's friend in a sibilant whisper for the play was on. "Yours is the question each generation asks about the incoming one. I remember the fuss that was made when I began to ride astride and yet I am quite a decent member of society."

The plump lady shook her head soberly. "At least you never wore pajamas," she muttered, and settled down to enjoy the first act.

It was Madge—in pink pajamas—smoking a cigarette.

INITIALED NIGHTGOWN.

FOR about a dollar one may buy a pretty, fine batiste nightgown, scalloped at edge of neck and sleeve and embroidered with an initial set in a medallion wreath. The embroidery is machine work of course but the nightgown is dainty and desirable for all that—at the moderate price.

Do Your Summer Sewing Now

For It Is Predicted That Warm Weather Styles Will Not Differ Greatly From Last Year's.

IN January the wise woman commences to do her summer sewing. She buys her materials at the January sales and then settles down to accomplish at her leisure what, if she began later in the year, she might be hurried in doing. If she has children she begins to work on little frocks for the girls and on blouses for the boys. Luckily styles for children do not undergo the rapid and radical changes which do those for grown-ups, and so garments made in January run no risk of being out of fashion in June.

Smocking is still very much in evidence as a decoration for clothes for small girls, and a pleasant change from the dress which falls in straight lines from a smocked yoke is a jumper dress which buttons down one side of the front and is worn with a wide belt. There is a smocked yoke here also, and the jumper is worn with a guimpe.

A variation of this style is the short jumper which fastens in the back, is cut in a long V at the neck both back and front and is worn over a kilt-plaited skirt and with a guimpe of striped silk. This has a belt also, as indeed have most of the attractive frocks for children.

These little gowns may be made of serge for early spring wear, or of cotton poplin, cotton gabardine, pique or linen for summer.

The remnant counters will supply at this time many pretty pieces of goods for dresses for the youngsters, and supply them at greatly reduced prices.

The woman who makes her own lingerie, if there are any of her left, usually does so in January when pieces of batiste and nainsook may be had at sales of white goods, and when lace and embroidery are as cheap as they ever are. Begun thus early there is leisure for handwork, for smocking, for embroidery, for the many little touches which take time but not money.

The thin gowns of summer for grown-ups may be made now also. It is safe to predict that voile, organdie, crepe, net and batiste will be used for these. Even now lovely filmy goods are being exhibited which will do charmingly for those dainty warm weather frocks of which no one can ever have too many. An authority writing on the subject lays down one rule for their manufacture. It is "make them frilly." Skirts are safe to be rather short and quite full. Often they will show two or three wide flounces set on to a yoke. Sleeves are to be a little fuller than last summer's, and low collars will prevail.

Embroidery, lace and handwork will be used in quantity to give these gowns the foamy look so much esteemed by the summer girl—she who is to the winter girl as a Charlotte Russe to a mince pie.

So the wise woman commences on her frocks now without waiting to see what April may bring forth in the matter of new variations of the old fashions.

THE YOUNG HOUSEKEEPER SAYS

THAT the economical housewife is forever seeking some way to make the roast of yesterday a presentable dish for today's dinner. The American woman has a prejudice against cold meat as a piece de resistence for the big meal of the day. It is all right for luncheon and expected, but for dinner the central dish must be something hot. In one household a second day dish of either lamb or beef is prepared as follows: The meat is put through a chopper and is highly seasoned with celery salt, and paprika as well as with ordinary salt and pepper. Sometimes a few mushrooms are chopped with it, sometimes a pimento. A mould is then greased and lined with boiled rice and the meat, with enough gravy or water added to keep it moist, is placed in the center of the mould. The whole is steamed for forty-five minutes when it is turned out upon a platter, covered with a can of tomato soup that has been turned into a saucepan and made smoking hot, and garnished with stuffed olives.

What is known as a cottage pie is made in much the same way except that mashed potatoes instead of rice are used to line the dish and also for a thin cover over the meat. The whole is then set in the oven until hot, when it is served.

THAT everything depends in made-over dishes upon the seasoning and that a well-seasoned dish, even of those parts of the beef of which the animal was least proud when it was alive, is eaten with relish by the most fastidious.

THAT cheese dishes are very nice for luncheon and should take the place of meat on the menu. To make a cheese fondue mix one cup of scalded milk with one cup of soft stale bread crumbs. Add one-fourth pound of mild cheese cut in small pieces, one tablespoonful of butter and one-half teaspoonful of salt. Now add the yolks of three eggs beaten light, and then the whites of the eggs beaten until stiff and dry. Pour into a buttered baking pan and bake twenty minutes in a moderate oven.

For cheese souffle melt two tablespoonfuls of butter and add to it three tablespoonfuls of flour, and when well mixed add gradually one-half cup of scalded milk. Then add one-half teaspoon of salt, a few grains cayenne, and one-quarter cup of grated cheese. Remove from the fire, add the yolks of three eggs beaten light. Cool the mixture and add the whites of the eggs also well beaten. Pour into a buttered baking dish and bake twenty minutes in a slow oven. Serve at once.

THAT even with eggs at fifty cents a dozen they are cheaper than the more expensive grades of meat and so should find a place upon the menu. Creamed eggs form a nice luncheon dish. Boil four eggs hard, then cut into thin slices. Make a white sauce flavored with sherry wine, add the eggs, reheat and serve on toast, or pour into ramekins and brown in the oven.

THE TOWNBREDS and THEIR COUNTRY PLACE

By Edward Riddle Padgett.

Putting It Over

THE other day, about twenty minutes before luncheon, a somewhat shabby man—but shabby in that way peculiar unto the country and quite different from the city variety—turned in at the Townbred's gate driving a sorry-looking horse hitched to a rattle-trap buggy.

From the living-room window, Mrs. Townbred saw him. "Now I wonder who that can be," she thought. "Perhaps he has pigs for sale; or maybe he wants to build us an ice-house. I get so sick and tired of being pleasant to every Tom, Dick and Harry who calls just because they are country people—well, he is certainly making himself at home!"

Without so much as a by-your-leave the visitor had driven to the back of the house and hitched his nag to a tree; incidentally, it should be added, in such a way as to leave the vehicle squarely between the two trees to which Virgie was about to affix a "line" for the clothes she had just washed.

Then, unbuttoning his great coat as he walked, he made his leisurely way to the front door. Hidden herself by the white curtains yet able to see out clearly, Mrs. Townbred watched him as he came up on the porch and walked to the door.

Tall, well-built, ruddy of face and clear of eye, there was something about the man which bespoke authority despite his rough clothes and his unpolished shoes. But as to who he was or the nature of his business Mrs. Townbred hadn't the faintest idea. Yet something told her to be on her guard.

She herself answered his knock on the door.

"Good morning, ma'am. I am Mr. Twombley," he said and made no further explanation except to add "May I sit down for a moment where it's warm? I've had a long drive and the wind's mighty keen."

"Certainly. Come right in," she replied. "Take that arm-chair near the fire." Then she waited for him to settle himself comfortably and explain his call.

But, apparently, Mr. Twombly was in no hurry to do so. He threw back his coat and extended his hands toward the blazing logs, rubbing them a while in patient relief. "Mighty nice place you all have here," he vouchsafed presently.

"Yes, we think so," was Mrs. Townbred's noncommittal reply.

"You seem to have made a good many improvements since I saw it last," remarked Mr. Twombly quite affably.

"Improvements!" said Mrs. Townbred, with equal affability and likewise something of surprise and apology in her tone. "Mercy sakes, I should say not! We've a hundred of them planned; but somehow in the country there are so many demands upon the family purse that—well, I used to pass country places before we moved out and I'd wonder why in the world the owners didn't fix this or that or the other thing so obviously in need of repair. But now—now I understand!"

Mr. Twombly smiled. "Yes," he agreed, "it does always seem to be like that. There's a saying, you know, that if you don't fix up a place when you move on to it, you ain't ever going to improve it." And then, apparently as an after-thought, "How much land have you?"

"Ten acres," replied Mrs. Townbred tersely, beginning to feel that surely she had devoted enough time to introductory remarks before the visitor should state the nature of his visit.

Mr. Twombly evidently caught the implication. "I am from the assessor's office, Mrs.————," he pulled a small note-book from his pocket and consulted it, in search of the name,—"Mrs. Townbred. I've come to look over your property and make a new assessment."

"Oh, how interesting," said Mrs. Townbred, quite as though she hadn't the least conception of the import of his statement. "And do you visit all the places around here or—or do you choose just certain ones?"

Mr. Twombly smiled. "I reckon the people like me to choose just certain ones, ma'am," he replied, with a smile. "And if I missed any they wouldn't feel slighted either but—well, Mrs. Townbred, just about now I guess I'm the most unpopular man in the county!" And Mr. Twombly laughed heartily.

Mrs. Townbred stared at him a moment blankly. "Do you—you mean that people aren't glad to see you?" she asked, with her very best baby stare. "That is too bad! I don't exactly know what an assessor does—except to assess the property, whatever that means—but I can't see why people should dislike him, at that. He is only doing his duty, isn't he?"

Again Mr. Twombly laughed. "That's what I tell them, ma'am," he replied. "But they want me to—well—to forget my duty or do just about half of it. And sometimes they'll follow me clear out to the road telling me what powerful mistakes I've made."

"Will you excuse me a moment—my maid is waiting for me to help her with something in the kitchen? I won't be but a moment—and in the meantime, make yourself comfortable."

Mr. Twombly assured her that he would and turned his attention to the blazing fire, not forgetting, however, to rise as she left the room.

In less than five minutes, she returned. But—though Mr. Twombly was blissfully ignorant of the fact—much had been accomplished in that short interval.

"Well," said the assessor, "I'd better be looking around and getting on my way. I'll just go over the outbuildings first, ma'am, and then, if you don't mind, I'll come in and get warm a moment or two before I leave."

"Certainly—certainly," agreed Mrs. Townbred, almost with enthusiasm. "But why not have a little lunch first—Virgie is just putting it on the table? Really, we always keep open house here—and we wouldn't think of letting anyone leave at meal-time."

Mr. Twombly Enjoyed His Lunch; There Was No Doubt About It.

Mr. Twombly regarded her a moment quizzically. But he instantly came to the conclusion that Mrs. Townbred was merely being the hospitable "lady of the house."

He looked at the fire longingly, and he caught sight of Virgie, the cook, placing a steaming dish upon the dining-room table. A second or two later he got a whiff of—beef stew! And that settled it!

"Are you sure I won't be any trouble?" he asked in that tone which fairly begs for a negative reply.

It was forthcoming—promptly.

And, with equal promptitude, he accepted.

Mr. Twombly enjoyed his lunch. There was no doubt about it.

In those few moments she had been out of the room Mrs. Townbred had sent Virgie scurrying to the preserve closet, the ice-box and the pantry shelves on which were kept table delicacies not usually found in country houses.

Also, Mr. Twombly enjoyed Mrs. Townbred's chatter. And chatter she did, as though she hadn't a thought in the world but to enjoy her luncheon and make him enjoy his.

She talked of people and farms roundabout, and displayed a woeful yet attractively unabashed ignorance of crops and country life in general. And she kept Mr. Twombly in rare good humor with narratives of the many ludicrous things which had happened to herself and Mr. Townbred—city people!—when they first moved out to Five Oaks. Mr. Twombly was a true countryman and he relished the point of every joke—on these poor boobs from the city!

Finally he folded his napkin and pushed back his chair, consulting his watch as he did so.

"Gee whiz!" he exclaimed. "I must hurry, Mrs. Townbred. I've had such a good lunch I clean forgot about the time. Well, just for appearances, I'll take a quick run over the place—but I can see right now that you all haven't made any improvements. It just looks like you had because you keep it neater than the people who lived here before did.

"And I guess I'd be safe in not estimating your household belongings at more than the average. Of course I don't know what you've got in the other rooms—but I'm willing to take your word, ma'am, that there ain't any thirty-thousand dollar paintings"—here Mr. Townbred looked meaningly at Mrs. Townbred and smiled. Then he added, "Sometime when we're driving by I want to stop in with Mrs. Twombly—I know she'll enjoy knowing you all. I certainly did enjoy my lunch, ma'am—and I'd expected to eat nothing but some sandwiches I brought along in the buggy.

"Well, property's gone up around here, but I guess I'll have to turn in the same figure as on the last assessment. So if you don't mind, ma'am, I'll look at the outbuildings and hurry on—I'm late now. Good-day to you, ma'am—Good-day."

As his ramshackle old buggy rolled out through the front gate Mrs. Townbred rushed to the phone and called up Mr. Townbred's office.

And despite the fact it was a party line and she could distinctly hear all four receivers come off their hooks, she managed to convey an inkling of the good news to her hard-working hubby.

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SEASONABLE JOTTINGS

THE skating fad has greatly increased the demand for liniment and other healing lotions.

Hats of gold, silver and other metallic substances are exceedingly smart for evening wear and the girl with skillful fingers makes hers at home of gold or silver lace over a frame covered first with black tulle.

Feather fans are much used again and one composed of five pink ostrich feathers with curling tips set on a tortoise shell handle is particularly handsome.

Clothes now on exhibition to be worn at Palm Beach and other Southern resorts show that the gowns and hats of summer will be quite as attractive as those we are now wearing, and not very different.

Report says that owing to the war linens, linoleums and carpets will shortly show a great increase in price, so that the wise housekeeper will supply herself with these articles at once.

And now the debutante feels herself an old and experienced woman of the world, but she clings to the white and silver frocks of the ingenue just the same, for she knows how becoming they a—

LITTLE FABLES OF THE BUSINESS WORLD

A Grateful Pup!

THERE was once a certain Young Man who played the Good Samaritan and Got It in the Neck. Also, he Lost a Vest, one pair of Trousers, a Walking Stick and his Temper. Now he intends strictly to Pass By on the Other Side. And here is the Mournful Tale:

To begin with, as soon as anyone wants to Hang an Unpleasant Yarn on a Guy with a due regard to the Possibility of it Happening, he invariably Wishes it on to the Downtrodden Newspaperman. But in this case, it's the Truth, s'help me Bob! To make it Worse—or Better, if you like—both of the Actors were Pencil-Pushers or, to be exact, Pounders of Typewriters (the Mechanical kind, of course).

Our Hero wasn't any Saint, nor yet a Devil—but he was a Regular Feller in many ways. The other chap, fellow Reporter, had Fallen Among Thieves in more senses of the word than one. From a Cub with a brilliant future he had Climbed and then Descended the Scale via the Booze Route until he was All Gone.

They Stood For him on the City Staff up to and beyond the Limit. Then he got the Can. And in a few short months he had been Fired from every paper in Town. For a while he found Willing Victims of his Panhandling among the Newspaper boys—until they Got Wise to the fact that all their Coin was going down his Throat.

Well, he finally hit the Hospital where they Treat Hombres whose Highest Ambition is to Lap up All the Booze in the World. And they had Some Party straightening out this Poor Boob. But after four weeks he was able to Stand Up without his Knees and his Hands shaking like a Dog's Tail. Also, he registered the usual Vows as to Never Again for him, etc.

Enter the Samaritan—in the person of Our Hero who took the Poor Boob, sobered, into his own home and sat him down At Table with his wife and his mother. Time went on. The Boob was content. He Lolled Around the House all day, read, smoked his friend's Best Cigars and ate like a Harvest Hand. O. H. was delighted.

And the Poor Boob seemed to think he was Some Hero because he didn't Drink. Maybe he was; but that kind of a Hero sort of Palls upon one after Supporting him for a Month, with prospects of an even heavier Grocery Bill during the next Thirty Days.

The Poor Boob, you see, made no effort to Contribute. His pride was Gone. He seemed perfectly Content to sit down and let his friend Do The Rest. That is, he was until finally Old John Barleycorn got On the Job again and led him out for a Walk around the Block.

J. Barleycorn didn't lead him Home, however; but the friend did—and Bound up his Wounds, pouring in Oil, so to speak, and some Wine. Fortunately, the Poor Boob hadn't got much of a Start; so it took only about Three Days of Strong-Arm treatment to Bring him Back. But—poor fellow—he had got the Taste again and it was All Off.

Then the Thing that had been Gnawing at him all along Came Out. Loose-lipped, he stated frankly that he was such a Genius that the world ought to Put Up with his Fighting the Booze. That was his Mental Attitude. Or, perhaps, it was only his Alibi—thought up to Lull what was left of a Conscience he Once had.

Though he was a Good Reporter and a Good Writer, he was far from being a Genius. But he'd Developed that Kink in his Nut—and that was All there was to it. This, remember, is Fact not Fiction.

The next afternoon, when Opportunity presented itself, he displayed a remarkable Genius in making his Getaway. He Fancied a pair of Trousers belonging to Our Hero—but for some strange reason (Genius perhaps) he looked with Indifference upon the Coat and Vest.

He did Cop another vest, a Fancy one, however, which had cost some Fifteen Plunks.

And O. H.'s pet Walking Stick suggested itself as a Real Help when his feet would begin to Play Tag with each other.

As a last fond Farewell, he stole a Story Our Hero had partly written, sold it to Another Paper and, with the proceeds Beat It out of Town in Glorious State.

He didn't leave so much as a Note of Thanks.

Moral: In other lines, as well as in the Newspaper World, it always turns out That Way—unless you get hold of an Exception; an' ther ain't no sech animule!

Took the Poor Boob, sobered, into his Own Home.

Some Phases of Reconstruction in Wilmington and New Hanover

By Bryant Whitfield Ruark, in Historical Papers, Published by the Trinity College Historical Society.

The Cape Fear section of North Carolina has long been regarded as one full of historical interest. The citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country responded nobly to the Revolutionary cause in 1775, and when North Carolina decided to cast her fortune with the other Southern States in 1861, New Hanover county again rallied to arms in defense of her home and people.

The people of the Cape Fear section were champions of the South's cause from the very beginning of the secession movement. The Wilmington Journal was among the first newspapers of the State to favor radical action. It took such a stand when sentiment as a whole was overwhelmingly in favor of the Union. George Davis attended the Peace Conference in Washington City but returned an advocate of secession. Mr. Hamilton, in his work on Reconstruction in North Carolina, is authority for the statement that the secession movement of the State as a whole started in Wilmington. The first "States Rights" meeting was held there and from this developed the sentiment that led to similar meetings throughout the State.

In ante-bellum days, Wilmington was a very important port, being easily the largest naval stores market in the United States. A large trade in naval stores, timber and cotton flourished with the West Indies; and from them were received in return such articles as sugar, molasses and coffee. The town also enjoyed a brisk trade with the North and with Europe. Steamship lines to Fayetteville brought it in touch with the upper Cape Fear, and coastwise vessels known as "Corn Crackers" were a means of intercourse with the northeastern part of the State. There were ample facilities for commerce with Charleston and other cities. The town enjoyed good banking facilities and advantages, and altogether conditions worked in those days so as to give Wilmington a prominent position as a commercial center.

Life in the Cape Fear section was distinctive. An aristocratic element was introduced by the coming of the Moore family at the close of the Tuscorora War. Here were to be found large plantations with the stately homes of the owners and well-arranged slave buildings. The slaves outnumbered the whites. Social distinctions were marked and were scrupulously observed. One of the effects of the Civil War was to wipe away to social ideals and observances that formerly prevailed. The necessity for all to struggle for a livelihood caused many social differences to disappear. However the artistocracy of the Cape Fear was not only one of land and of wealth. There was also an aristocracy of brains, and from such families as the Moores, Waddells, Davises, and many others came men of rare ability who played a prominent part in the events of later years. The occasion of war and the struggle itself not only caused a breaking up of the large plantations and the disruption of aristocratic life, but also developed the talents of gifted men.

Prior to the decision of North Carolina to join the Confederacy, the people of New Hanover and adjoining territory set to work to perfect military organizations. The principal military companies in the town were the Wilmington Light Infantry, formed in 1853, and the German Volunteers, organized about the same time. The latter was composed entirely of Germans and was the only organization of its kind in the State. The former consisted of 39 men and officers, and the latter numbered all told 34. Other companies were the Wilmington Rifle Guards, numbering 27 men; Cape Fear Artillery, composed of 20; and the Cape Fear Rifles consisting of about the same number. These were known as the Reserves of New Hanover. The Wilmington Horse Artillery troop was chartered by the legislature in 1861. All were strengthened as the war fever increased.

Early in January, 1861, a committee of Wilmington citizens visited Governor Ellis and asked him to seize Forts Johnston and Caswell, two Federal arsenals, at the mouth of the Cape Fear River, in the name of the State. The latter was important because it commanded the entrance. But he refused. Therefore, on the morning of January 10, 1861, several citizens of Wilmington, organized as a committee of safety under the name of "The Cape Fear Minute Men," and under the command of John J. Heddrick, captured Fort Johnston. That same afternoon in company with S. D. Thurston, captain of "Smithville Guards," and a number of the citizens of Smithville, now Southport, they took possession of Fort Caswell. Governor Ellis telegraphed to Washington to know if the Federal government intended to garrison the forts. He received the reply that this would be done when it became necessary. Thurston was obliged to give up the forts as it was thought they had been captured by the State militia, but this was a mistake. However, they were recaptured by the Wilmington Light Infantry, the German Volunteers, and the Wilmington Rifle Guards under the command of Colonel John L. Cantwell, on April 16, 1861.

In addition to the Reserves, New Hanover county sent men to various regiments. Company H of the Fortieth Regiment was organized at Wilmington in 1861, and consisted principally of Irishmen. Company A of the Forty-first Regiment, known as the Rebel Rangers, consisting of 163 men, came from New Hanover county. It has not been possible to determine the number of men sent to the front, but many able-bodied men left and never returned, leaving those dependent on them reduced to trying circumstances. And the fact that many bread winners failed to return accounts in part for the dire economic struggle of the period of reconstruction.

In order to effect adequate coast defenses, there was chosen for the town of Wilmington a Committee of Safety in the latter part of February, 1861. Members of this were John C. McRae, who was later agent abroad for the State, W. A. Wright and J. D. Bellamy. A meeting was held April, 16, 1862, to raise money for the defense of the river, and although no figures are obtainable, a substantial sum was provided. Early in 1862 General W. H. C Whiting was assigned to the command of the district of the Cape Fear, and he together with Colonel S. L. Fremont, whom the Committee of Safety had appointed Superintendent of Coast Defenses, undertook to make adequate provision for protection. In a letter to General Ben S. Cooper, Whiting states that Wilmington was very much exposed and asked for additional material to erect batteries at Masonboro, near Wilmington, and New Inlet, near Fort Fisher, at the Cape Fear and Bald Head Landing, at the southern end of Bald Head Island, and at Forts Caswell and Johnston, at the mouth of the Cape Fear. He also asked for a reserve of 1,000 men. There were only three batteries erected: one each at Oak Island, situated near Fort Caswell, Zeke's Island, just south of Fort Fisher, and Confederate Point. Whiting was constantly faced with a problem of protecting the coast with inadequate means, and stringent measures were resorted to in order to carry on the work. For instance, he called on Governor Vance for iron from the Wilmington, Charlotte, and Rutherfordton Railroad Company to complete the casements at Caswell. He made frequent calls on Governor Vance for negroes to work on the defenses and was granted about five hundred. These, however, had to be returned to their owners in time for the harvests, and their withdrawal necessitated a call upon the residents of the county for manual labor. To this situation was added a disagreeable condition brought about by a conflict between the civil and military authorities. Minors who had been pressed into service made application to the courts for writs of habeas corpus in order that they might be relieved from service. Quite a deal of correspondence passed between Vance and Whiting on this point. Later on another source of difficulty arose. The State owned some salt works at Masonboro Sound. Whitive to the defenses. In July, 1864, he asserted that two-thirds of them were members of a traitorous organization known as "H. O. A.", which was also very strong in Randolph county. In 1863, the withdrawal of the negroes demanded that additional forces be granted. Whiting, who was put in charge of the District of the Cape Fear, created in 1863,called on Seddon, the Confederate Secretary of War, for troops. He also asked Vance for four or five regiments. Five thousand troops were sent. In September, 1864, Whiting applied to General Lee for forces, and received a reply that he must depend on the State forces. Practically all of the State's troops were withdrawn by this time, and affairs had come to a crisis. In October of 1864, there were only twelve to fifteen hundred men to man the defenses. The above instances illustrate the lack of harmony between the officers in charge and the State officials. The former made charges that they were being neglected, and it was proposed that the southeastern counties join South Carolina in order that they might have proper coast defense. In addition to this, great disorder prevailed because of lack of proper police regulations, and a stagnation of business resulted from the unsettled conditions. Moreover, in the fall of 1862, the town of Wilmington suffered much from an epidemic of yellow fever. Thus war, pestilence, and famine combined to bring misery to the people.

Upon the proclamation of Lincoln issued April 19, 1861, declaring a blockade of Southern ports, measures were at once taken to close the port of Wilmington, the natural advantages of which for blockade running were clearly evident. The first blockader was placed on the Cape Fear River in July, 1861, and first and last thirty or more were used to guard the river. Wilmington became the chief cotton port for the Confederacy. The "Corn Crackers" had gone, as had also the line of steamers between New York and Wilmington and Charleston and Wilmington. But cotton compresses were kept busy, and a fleet of blockade runners carried the staple from Wilmington to Nassau, six hundred and seventy miles distant, and to Bermuda, six hundred and seventy-four miles from Wilmington. In return they brought ammunition and provisions such as salt, sugar, and molasses. Kelative to blockade running, Mr. James Sprunt, purser of the Confederate blockade runner Lillian, says:

"In the early stage of the war, blockade running was carried on part by sailing vessels; for the blockade was not yet rigorous, and speed on the part of the venturesome had not become essential to success. The proclamation of the blockade had suspended the legitimate commerce, and the owners of the cheap sailing craft which faced the extra hazard of war, had for a time, little to lose and much to gain in the venture. The inward cargoes were less valuable than those brought by later vessels and they consisted of such necessary commodities as salt, sugar, molasses and other cheaper supplies. These cargoes were not then openly declared from neutral countries for a blockaded port, their ostensible destination being the markets of the North; and when by chance an enterprising shipper suspiciously near the Carolina coast, was overhauled by a cruiser, he was always ready with a plausible story of adverse winds and false reckonings. For a time such cases were allowed to withdraw with a warning. In later months all suspicious craft detected in the act of approaching a blockaded port were seized in the name of the United States, and sent in charge of a prize crew to a convenient Northern port for adjudication, which invariably resulted in their condemnation and sale."

In the autumn of 1862 there occurred in Wilmington a severe epidemic of yellow fever. This disease was brought from Nassau by the blackade steamer "Kate" and was the result of a laxity in quarantine regulations. Mr. Sprunt says: "The good old town was sadly marred by the plagues of war and of pestilence and famine; four hundred and forty-seven of a population, reduced by flight to five thousand, had been carried off by the epidemic of yellow fever brought from Nassau by the steamer Kate; and hundreds more of the younger generation, who gave up their lives in the Confederate cause, had been brought to their final resting place in Oakdale Cemetery. Suspension of the civil law, neglect of sanitary precaution; the removal of nearly all of the famine stricken women and children to safer places in the interior, and the coming of speculators to the auction sales of the blockade runners' merchandise, as well as of lawless and depraved characters attracted by the carpps and shipping, had quite changed the aspect of the whole community."

According to the Wilmington Journal, there were reported from September 19 to November 15, fifteen hundred and five cases of yellow fever and six hundred and eight deaths in Wilmington and vicinity. Strenuous measures were taken to combat the ravages of the plague. The city employed a corps of physicians. Nurses were sent from Asheville, Charleston and other points. Fayetteville, Charleston, Montgomery, Ala., and Asheville sent contributions in money and goods. The fever raged from September 19 to November 15, and some days as many as sixty-four deaths were reported. Different organizations of the city raised funds, and, in one instance, a body of Jewish citizens subscribed eleven hundred dollars in five minutes. With the coming of cold weather the disease began to abate.

Such were some of the conditions in Wilmington and adjacent country from 1861-1865, during the time of strife. War, famine, and pestilence dealt their deadly blows. All the while the question of adequate coast defenses was harrowing the minds of those in command. The beginning of the end came when, toward the end of the war, the Federals turned their guns on Fort Fisher. On the morning of January 13, 1865, the bombardment began and for three days continued. To illustrate the straits to which the Confederates were reduced, an instance told by an uncle of the writer in the Confederate Army is here given. On the morning of the day before the Fort fell, each Confederate soldier was given for his day's allowance a pint of dry peas. These were soaked in water and eaten raw because there was not time for cooking. January 15 the Fort was captured, and the Federals took possession of the town on February 22, 1865. Wilmington and the surrounding country then entered upon the reconstruction era, during which it was yet to undergo many a dark and dreary experience.

Education.

Naturally the confusion during the war and the period immediately following caused many of the schools to be closed. It was not long, however, before schools began to be re-established. In February of 1866, Hamilton McMillan, a graduate of the University of North Carolina, opened a classical and scientific school for the instruction of the whites. In March of the same year, a school for negroes was set up, and St. Paul's Episcopal church, belonging to white people, was used as a school room for negro education.

It was not until 1867 that any appreciable advance took place in educational matters. In February, 1867, Mr. J. N. Hinton organized the Wilmington High School, a private institution with an enrollment of sixty pupils. Negroes were not admitted. Closely following, the legislature passed an act to incorporate the Wilmington Institute, which institution began work on March 15, 1867.

Northern and Federal organizations also became active in education. In March, 1867, the Soldiers Memorial Society of Boston opened a school for the negroes. Two teachers, young ladies from the North, were sent to take charge. Almost simultaneously, the American Unitarian Association and the Young Ladies' Union Benevolent Society established industrial schools for the negroes. Both of these were Northern organizations whose purpose was to educate the negroes of the South. Their activities were prompted partly by the desire to better the condition of the negroes, and partly because of the impression that the whites wished to keep them in an ignorant condition. In general, these teachers from the North were kindly and politely received by the Southern people, yet it is true that some of them were not tactful, and friction resulted.

The initiative by outsiders had a very important effect; it served to stir public spirited citizens to action. Within three days of the establishment of the above schools, a committee of citizens met and raised $99.50 for a public school for white children. This amount was insufficient for immediate action, and it was held in trust until further funds could be raised. In the following month, the Ladies' Benevolent Society, an organization whose object was primarily to relieve suffering, took a lively interest in the matter. It is interesting to know that Mrs. Catherine Kennedy, familiarly called "Mother" Kennedy, president of the society at this time, later founded the Catherine Kennedy Home for old ladies, and this Home still exists in Wilmington and is supported by public subscriptions. The Ladies' Benevolent Society appointed a committee of twelve to devise plans for forming a school. This committee acted in conjunction with the mayor of the town, with whom the subscription of $99.50 had been deposited. This amount was now supplemented by a further subscription of $563.00, and a building was erected at the corner of Sixth and Orange streets. A city school was put into operation, and thus was carried out the provisions of "An Act authorizing incorporated cities and towns to establish a system of schools," which had been passed by the Legislature the preceding month (March, 1867).

In August, 1867, the Unitarian Association of Boston set up a free school for white children. The former schools opened by the Northern societies had been for the negroes. A schoolhouse was built in the Dry Pond section of Wilmington, and Misses Amy Bradley and Girish came South to take charge. In this connection an instance occurred in which the charge that teachers from the North were actuated by personal interests received a contradiction. The attendance upon this school reached 135; and as two teachers were not sufficient, Miss Bradley hired a third teacher out of her own salary. Miss Bradley, through the aid of Mrs. Heminway, of Boston, built the Heminway school for teachers which later became the city high school. In the latter part of 1867 there were established two church schools, one by St. John's Parish and the other by Rev. Mr. Myers of the Jewish Synagogue. The latter was called the Wilmington Collegiate Institute, and in addition to the regular courses modern languages were taught.

Soon the negroes, stirred by the work of others in their behalf, became active in education. A body of negroes applied for a charter ,and, on December 21, 1867, G. W. Price, Thos. Rivera, Frederick Brown, Allen Evans, Joseph Mitchell, Hezekiah Reede, John C. Norwood, Alfred Howe and William H. B. Bray were created a body corporated under the name of the "Wilmington Colored Institute" for the purpose of "establishing schools for the education of colored children residing in the city of Wilmington without discrimination as to denomination." This was the first instance in which colored men were created a body corporate under the law of North Carolina. It has not been possible to learn the extent of the work actually done by this body, but it did establish one or two schools. In July, 1868, Alfred Howe and six others were created "A body politic and corporate" under the name and style of the "Society of St. Barnabas." This corporation was also composed of negroes and had for its object the education of the negro youth. There is no record to be obtained of any material progress having been made by this body. In the same month, the Freedmen's Aid Society of Boston built a schoolhouse for negroes, and it is porations used the building. The establishment of the Cape Fear Academy and Colston's High School for white children in July, 1868, were the last important steps in promoting the growth of schools.

Reference thus far has been made to the schools of the city of Wilmington. An effort to find out in detail about those in the county at large prior to ratification of the constitution of 1868 was unsuccessful, but an editorial in the Morning Star, July 16, 1868, indicates that there were in the county twenty-seven schools. An act passed in 1867 created D. S. Durham, H. E. Carr, S. S. Satchwell, T. P. Armstrong, J. S. Hines, Jas. Durham and Calvin Hines a body politic, styled "Trustees of Rocky Point Academy." It was declared unlawful to sell spirituous liquors within three miles of the school house.

The convention of 1868 placed education under the control of a central board. S. S. Ashley, a carpetbagger from Massachusetts, who had lived in Wilmington, was chosen State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The board reported to the Legislature, and, in April, 1869, an act was passed authorizing the board to organize a system of public schools. In November, 1869, the superintendecy of county schools was put in charge of the county commissioners. The county commissioners of New Hanover county took steps to establish schools immediately. Precincts were erected and committees appointed in each to report. This was the first definite action on record in reference to public schools in the county since the office of State Superintendent was made vacant in 1865. However, a careful search among the newspaper files during the period under consideration failed to give information as to further action.

Other educational factors were the Wilmington Lyceum and the Library Association. The former was established immediately after the war; the latter had existed before war but was reorganized and materially strengthened. Public debates, lectures, and dramatic plays were held. Their officers were prominent men who gave their time and effort without stint, and their activities did much to further the cause of education in this section. Another educational influence was the Freedmen's Bureau which established schools in the South for negroes; I have not been able to find information regarding schools established by it in New Hanover county.

The Court System.

The administration of justice during reconstruction was quite a problem. The court system was very much complicated, and the jurisdictions exercised by various courts often hampered by military intereference. Military authority did not supersede civil jurisdiction suddenly, but rather by a gradual process.

New Hanover, together with Brunswick and Sampson counties, constituted a part of the Fourth Judicial District of North Carolina in the Federal District Court System. The district court's jurisdiction did not cover matters peculiarly of county interest, and hence is not of much importance in this connection. Its jurisdiction extended over crimes on the high seas, embezzlement or secretion of property belonging to the United States, forgery to deceive a government official, violations of internal revenue laws, smuggling, wrecking, violations of commerce, and similar crimes and misdemeanors. The court went into operation upon the revival of Federal authority just after the war. Its officers during the period of our study were Hon. G. W. Brooks, judge; Darius H. Starbuck, district attorney; and J. T. Neff, marshal, until 1868 when he became the mayor of Wilmington. In November of 1867, Judge Brooks declared freedom from the military authorities, asserted the court's competence to pass upon its own jurors, and instructed the marshal to draw up the jury lists without distinction as to race or color. It is interesting to note, however, that for a period of more than two years not a single negro juror sat in this court.

The administrative business of the county prior to the adoption of the constitution of 1868 was carried on through the county court, the same court which performed that court prior to the war. The court dealt with such matters as are today supervised by the board of county commissioners. Thus it looked after the building of roads, and the erection and repair of bridges. In general it had control over county finances, both revenue and expenditures. For instance on March 11, 1868, the court appropriated $12,000 to establish a workhouse, and it also had the power for granting liquor licenses. It also exercised judicial functions in cases of petty crimes,—offenses against the public order and others of like nature being within its jurisdiction. The court also appointed county inspectors for naval stores, cotton, and other products. The chairman of this court administered the oath of office to the county officers, magistrates, clerk of the county court, and Superior Court clerks. It had charge of criminal matters, and in the latter part of 1866, when disorder was rife, a committee was appointed to confer with the Freedmen's Bureau as to better discipline of the negroes. In 1866, a sentence of whipping was imposed on five negroes who had committed petty larceny. When this sentence was being carried out by Sheriff Bunting, two Federal soldiers entered the court room to arrest him, but the chairman would not recognize their verbal authority. The contention that the sentence was a continuation of the slave code was claimed by the officers as a basis of their action. The matter was finally adjusted by Colonel Beadle, the officer then in charge of the Freedmen Bureau. The county court at first had jurisdiction over the county police and over the appointment of constables, but these powers were later withdrawn and placed in the hands of the military.

The levy of taxes was also a matter under its care, and, to illustrate the principles of taxation, a few examples from the tax lists, operative in April, 1868, are here given. Tax on real estate was ten cents on the hundred dollar valuation; the tax on the poll was one dollar. In some instances the tax was laid in reference to earning power;—thus ferries were taxed one and one-half per cent on their gross receipts. Licenses were issued to shows, theatres, liquor dealers, and others. Amount of goods purchased sometimes served as a basis of assessment. Merchants were required to pay a tax of one-quarter per cent on purchases, and dealers in vehicles had to pay two per cent on their sales. These instances illustrate the tax system which prevailed before, and for sometime after, the war. In general county taxes were levied upon the same plan as state taxes. The amount of taxes for the year 1867-8 aggregated $50,075.42, of which $15,927.96 was due the state. The year following county taxes were 33 1-3 per cent higher, it being declared that taxes for the ensuing year "Shall be the same as those for the state purposes by the General Revenue Act now in force with one hundred cents per centum on the same additional thereto." But even with the increased revenue, making a total of $39,236.54, county finances were so administered that the county credit was seriously impaired, and bonds of New Hanover county sold at eighty-seven cents on the dollar. In July, 1869, the county commissioners resolved that, "whereas the financial condition of the county did not justify the prompt payment of claims, no claims be paid except the coupons which might become due on the county bonds." The county courts of North Carolina were abolished by General Orders, Number 120, and their unfinished business was ordered settled by the Superior Courts in April 21, 1868. In 1868 an act was passed by the General Assembly to

(Continued on Page Twelve)

THE

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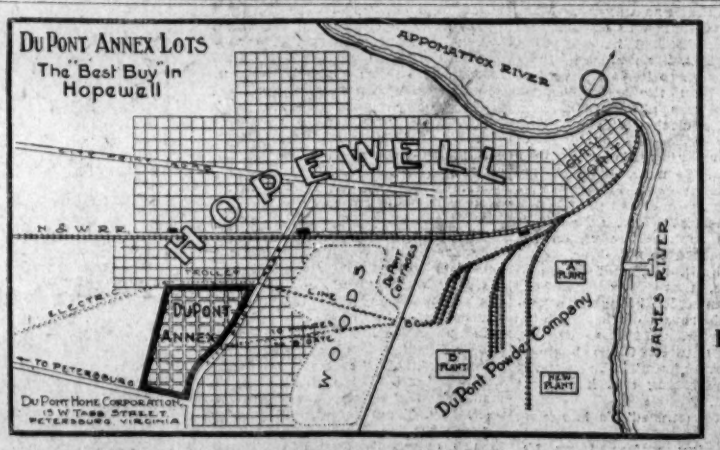

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This inspirator is for the purpose of conveying hot air from the exhaust manifold, to and into the gas manifold of gasoline engines. By its use an even thoroughly vaporized gas is sent to the cylinders, through a special designed press spring valve, automatically operated by cylinder suction, delivering maximum efficiency, reducing the possibility of overheating, backfiring, choking and missing of the motor. Dried hot air gasifies the small spray of gasoline as it enters into the manifold of the engine, and insures economy due to quick burning and sure combustion, eliminating the accumulation of carbon in the cylinder, increasing the power of the engine and reducing gasoline consumption.

Read What These Users Say, and Write or See Me For a Date to Have Your Car Equipped.

September 18th, 1915.

Dear Sir:

I want to give you herewith the result of the tests that I made, at your request, of your new Inspirator on my Mitchell car. I attached this Inspirator in the regular way about an inch and a half above the carburetor on the intake manifold. The first result that I noted was that although my carburetor had been set so that the engine would barely turn over, when closed, the engine began to race within five minutes after the Inspirator was attached, making it necessary for me to close the carburetor throttle in order to hold it down.

On the first day after attaching it, I measured the gasoline in my tank and found exactly 29 quarts. I started with this, with my speedometer at zero, and drove around the loop. Upon my return, my speedometer showed 20.1 miles. On drawing out the gasoline, I found that I had consumed four quarts and one-half pint. This figures out about 19 1-2 miles to the gallon. The next day I took the Inspirator off, so as to test the car under the same adjustment without the Inspirator. The test was made around the Streets of Wilmington, up and down hill, stopping a great many times, and showed something over 8 miles to the gallon. On the third day, I put the Inspirator on again, and made another test, riding principally around the Streets of Wilmington, and for a short distance out into the country. On this day, with this class of work, I got, with the use of the Inspirator, something over 15 miles to the gallon. I consider the last two days the best comparative test, because the character of work done was similar. It shows up something like 8 miles to the gallon without the Inspirator, and slightly over 15 miles to the gallon with the Inspirator. The conditions were as nearly identical as I could make them. No change in adjustment was made when the Inspirator was taken off or pu on, except to equalize the auxiliary air supply through the carburetor.

Naturally, I consider the results quite remarkable. The record of 19 1-2 miles a gallon for a 3,200-lb. car, which has done approximately eight years of hard service, is a remarkable one. The test shows an increase of nearly 100 per cent. over the record without the Inspirator, and is a tribute to its efficiency. The result was really startling to me, but, as you will note, I have made a careful test on three separate occasions, with the results that practically check each other.

I find that the engine runs more smoothly than it di before th Inspirator was attached, and I really think that there is an increase in the power. This, of course, must be a matter of opinion only, because there is no method of actually checking the power produced, which is available to me.

I believe, and hope, that your device will prove a great success. Yours very truly,

GEO. B. ELLIOTT.

Wilmington, N. C., October 7th, 1915.

Dear Sir:

After one week's trial on my Saxon car of your Inspirator, I am so well pleased with the results obtained that I wish to add my endorsement to that of others who are using the appliance.

I have not made, so far, any tests as to the mileage obtained with and without the Inspirator, but the running of the car has been so greatly improved that I would be glad to keep the valve on my machine even if I got LESS mileage per gallon of gasoline, instead of more, as in all probability I am obtaining. I do not hesitate to say that the car has 25 per cent. more snap, get-away, resiliency and speed than before I had your device applied. You are at liberty to refer any prospective purchaser to me, as I feel that I cannot say too much for "Inspirator."

Congratulating you upon the invention, I am,

Yours very truly, C. E. TAYLOR, JR.

Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 24th, 1915.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your inquiry of recent date with reference to auto inspirator installed in our Ford car some time ago, beg to say that it has given us entire satisfaction in every way and is all that it is recommended to be.

Yours Truly, W. R. DOSHER & CO.

Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 14th, 1915.

Dear Sir:

After using your "Inspirator" on our Ford Automobile, we find that it is all that you recommend it to be, in the saving of gasoline, and causing more power and smooth running of engine. Our opinion is your "Inspirator" ought to be the thing for any gasoline engine.

Yours very truly, HANOVER IRON WORKS CO.,
H. T. King, Supt.

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 25, 1915.

Dear Sir:

I feel it my duty to let you know my experience with your Inspirator on my six-cylinder Mitchell car, that has been running for 5 years.

I have been getting 9 miles on 1 gal. gasoline on hard roads and 7 in sand. Since placing Inspirator I have doubled the distance. It took 2 gals. for round trip to the Sound. On Sunday before last I made the round trip with 3 1-2 qts. I find I save gas on every mile I make.

It is a good thing, and every one should have it.

Yours Truly, S. P. COWAN.

'Phone 332 & 361-J

J. D. EDWARDS, Sale Representative, 123 Princess St

GROWTH OF REALTY VALUES IS AMAZING

Not a Vacant House in City; Scores Under Construction.

Opening of East Petersburg on Line of Electric Road to Hopewell Opens New Opportunity to Homeseekers, Investors.

(By Frank D. Fuller).

Petersburg, Va., Jan. 15. — In the civil life of America today there is nothing more impressive or significant than the commercial awakening of Petersburg, one of the oldest cities of the South, having withstood the ravages of the Civil War, and for many years thereafter great hardships were endured by its citizens. And from that time until the year 1914 no great progress and development had been made.

When the European War was declared and the E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., were overwhelmed with orders for ammunition they began operations nine miles east of Petersburg on several thousand acres of land and at once began the construction of what today is the largest gun cotton manufactory in the world, building unit after unit, as fast as material and workmen could be secured and last April was ushered into existence the town of Hopewell, which today has several thousand population, and is still growing as the months roll by, and the people from every section of the United States and many foreign countries have moved to and from through Petersburg occupying every room, dwelling and shack, and are making fortunes on their real estate investments within a few miles of Petersburg in the new town. A new life came into Petersburg, the city of yesterday is not the city of today. There is not a city in the United tSates besides Petersburg where the values were at as low an ebb as they were here when the war broke out, and the values are very much lower now than in any city of its size with which the writer is familiar.

It is our opinion that there is not a city in the Union that should appeal to the homeseekers and investors more than Petersburg, with good schools, churches of all denominations, splendid sewerage and drainage, pure water, a great number of stores and markets selling goods at the right prices; unexcelled electric light system, and street car service, with many factories of all kinds and the great DuPont Works with a payroll of $1,500,0000 payable semi monthly, which is one of the largest single industries in the United States, and a City that is served by three trunk line railways, the Seaboard, Atlantic Coast Line, Norfolk and Western Railway, Virginia Passenger and Power Company between Petersburg, Chester and Richmond operating electric cars ,and the Petersburg-Appomattox Railway now building to the great DuPont Plant on the East makes Petersburg the logical place for new factories and settlers, and to those who have hesitated in the past and have, doubted the permanent and substantial growth of Petersburg a few words of enlightenment will not be misplaced.

When the great rush was made to the gold fields many years ago, it was a gamble from start to finish. When the oil fields of the southwest were opened another gamble. In the great rush of homeseekers to Canada, the Dakotas, or Oklahoma sufficient capital was necessary to finance living expenses for at least one year, and if in that time the farming season had been successful and satisfactory crops realized and the market was right perhaps they had made some money, then on the other hand, the season was poor the market was bad, they were in destitute circumstances. The opposite is true of conditions in Petersburg. To prove this it may be stated on authority that DuPont Company have already invested over $25,000,000 in land and permanent buildings and three additionalu nits recently have been contracted, and many more contemplated, which will mean the employment of thousands of men on construction work alone. At this time there are over 23,000 on the payroll with the assured prospect of an increase in many thousand men in the near future. Any one with judgment will know that the DuPont Company has come to stay and it must be conceded that they have sufficient vision and business ability, that when the urgent demand for war material is lessened they will have orders guaranteed in advance for staple products, namely analined yes, paper, lineoleum and fabrikoid which is used extensively for automobile covers, and the output is controlled by Du Ponts. This makes DuPont a permanent proposition. This means that other manufactories will be looking for locations in this district and it is predicted that the Petersburg district will be one of the greatest manufacturing centers in the South in the next few years.

The growth in the residental section is marvelous and in keeping with the industrial development of the city. Many thousand new comers and permanent settlers are looking for homes. There is not a vacant house, or unoccupied room in this City, and contractors and builders are rushed with the erection of new houses which fall short of taking care of the great demands. With the building of the Boulevard from Petersburg to DuPont Plant, and the completion of the new electric railway in the next few weeks making communication between the two a matter of a few minutes, the growth and development of the residential section of this city must be towards the East along the line of permanent improvement, progress and up-building of this section of Petersburg will over shadow all other sections of this city. Already there is a tremendous demand for homes in this vicinity, the great outstanding reason for this demand is necessity of transfering to other sections of Petersburg is avoided and the employees at DuPonts can be at home at least forty or sixty minutes more each day, and it is equally as well located for those who care to work in the city of Petersburg, being only ten minutes from the center of this great city which is rapidly growing. The greatest real estate opportunity of today for the investor, speculator, and homeseeker is East Petersburg.

Why British Soldiers Like France.

It is getting so that hardly a British soldier in France will shave himself any more. There has come along their line a new kind of barber, the pretty French girl barber. This photograph shows one Tommy being shaved while the other is having his hair cut, and neither minds the operation.

FAIR BLUFF NOTES.

Banks in Good Condition—New School Building Being Erected.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Fair Bluff, N. C., Jan. 15.—At the 11th annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of Fair Bluff, recently held, a dividend of 10 per cant was declared. Considering war times, this institution is doing well and this speaks well for the community. The corps of officers of the bank were re-elected.

Fair Bluff has another strong bank which also is reported doing well, which indicates what kind of people live in and around this thrifty town. The town has two splendid hotels and ample livery facilities. The Fair Bluff people are such as to make it a pleasure to the traveling public to visit the town.

If one wants to fish, there are plenty of them in Lumber river. If game is wanted, raccoons, opossums, squirrels and birds are all around here in abundance. If educational advantages are desired, they are to be found here. An up-to-date school building is in course of erection and it will be ready for use by the opening of the fall term.

Fair Bluff is an excellent place to live. It is the largest tobacco market in Columbus county, having four large warehouses, which handled around four million pounds of tobacco in 1915.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Powell and daughter, Mrs. Mary Potts, and children, left Thursday for Florida, where they will spend some time with friends and relatives. Mr. Powell has extensive business interests in that state. He is father of Mr. J. W. Powell, of Wilmington. E. C. W.

RESIDENCE DESTROYED BY FIRE

Dwelling House of Mr. A. E. Burton, Burgaw, Burned Yesterday.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Burgaw, N. C., Jan. 15.—The residence of Mr. A. E. Burton, on Wright street, was destroyed by fire this afternoon about 3 o'clock. The alarm was sounded about 2:45 and immediately a large crowd gathered. The chemical engine was carried to the fire, but it had gained such headway that the building was a total loss, though most of the household effects were saved. There was no one in the house when the fire was discovered, Mrs. Burton being in Wilmington and Mr. Burton being away from the house. The fire is supposed to have started in the roof. It is reported that Mr. Burton had some insurance. His friends sympathize with him in his loss.

GOLF TOURNAMENT ENDS

D. M. Parker and E. J. Ridgeway Class A Winners at Pinehurst.

Pinehurst, N. C., Jan. 15.—An 18-hole medal play best ball event with 102 entries today concluded the Advertising Men's Golf Tournament here, the class A winners being D. M. Parker, of Garden City, and E. J. Ridgeway, of Montclair, with 83-5-88. H. B. Green, Baltimore, and W. L. Roberts, Morristown, with 91-5-86, were first in class B. W. R. Hotchkiss, Montclair, won first prize for men in the all-week clock putting contest, and Mrs. C. W. Leck, Jr., first prize for women.

TRINITY QUINT WINNER.

Defeats Statesville Club by Overwhelming Score at Durham.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Trinity College, N. C., Jan. 15.—Gaining at the very outset a lead which was never lost, Trinjty last night defeated the Statesville club by the overwhelming score of 45 to 13. The Statesville team apparently lacked practice and was badly crippled by the inability of two men to play.

The following was the line-up: Trinity—Richardson, Ferrell and Anderson, forwards; Bunting, center; Patton and Martin (c), guards. Statesville—Wakefield, Kimball and Martin, forwards; Guy, center; Brady and Orr guards.

Referee, Brown; time of halves, 20 minutes. Four goals: Guy, 2 out of 3; Martin, of Statesville, 1 out of 6; Martin, of Trinity, 7 out of 12.

Semi-official estimates made in India of the world's production of rubber for several years to come indicate a constant increase, passing 200,000 tons in 1919, but never equalling the demand.

DR. JOSEPH AUSTIN HOLMES

(Continued from Page Seven).

member of the Geological Society of America; fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, American Society for Testing Materials, and American Society of Mechanical Engineers; he was appointed a member of the Mining Legislation Committee of Illinois; one of the founders of the Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society; member of the Washington Academy of Science, St. Louis Academy of Science, and the North Carolina Academy of Science; member of the Cosmos Club of Washington and the Engineers' Club of New York.

In closing this sketch, let me further express my feelings and thought regarding Dr. Holmes in the words of several friends who were very close to him. Dr. Chas. Walcott said:

"Dr. Holmes stands as one of the finest examples of unselfish devotion to the cause which he championed, even to the extent of giving his life for it. Mining in America in its national aspect is more deeply indebted to him on its scientific, operating and industrial sides than to any one other individual. It seems most unfortunate that Dr. Holmes did not live to aid in the movement to improve the laws affecting mines and mining, but with the Bureau of Mines firmly established and cooperating with the thoughtful mining engineers and operators throughout the country, the results he hoped to see should be speedily obtained."

Dr. J. C. White, State Geologist of W. Va., in speaking of Dr. Holmes said he was

"Ever thoughtful, resourceful, a great organizer, a clear logical and eloquent speaker, a splendid judge of men and their capacity to do the work his master mind had planned, the U. S. Bureau of Mines founded only in 1910 has under his leadership rapidly grown to be one of the most important of all government agencies.

"His monument is the U. S. Bureau of Mines, and his memory will be cherished forever in the hearts of countless miners whose lives he has rendered safer in the perilous occupation they follow, and without the product of whose busy hands our present civilization could not exist. Although cut down in but little beyond the prime of life, he has left us an example of what glorious achievements, indomitable will, and untiring work can accomplish. The great Bureau he so largely created and so successfully directed will continue its brilliant work along the path he so skilfully blazed, since, thanks to a very able and conscientious Secretary of the Interior, his successor is in thorough accord with the high ideals of the former Chief, and was ever his efficient helper."

The present Director of the U. S. Bureau, Mr. Van H. Manning, said:

"In the death of Dr. Holmes, the people of the United States lose one of their most remarkable and efficient public servants. And the saddest part of it all is that Dr. Holmes is a victim of overwork, a too great devotion to the duties which had ben assigned to him in behalf of the safety of the million miners in the United States. He was one of the most enthusiastic, indefatigable workers I ever had the pleasure of associating with. His mind was continually upon the yearly death toll of the miners, and although taken away in the prime of his life he has already accomplished much in reducing the terrible death rate. In the last five years of his life he saw a slowly but steadily decreasing death rate, and while it gave him much joy, it only added to his almost superhuman efforts in behalf of the men."

BRIGHTER CHILDREN

Children are probably brighter to-day than a generation ago—but are they stronger? That's a grave question. So many pinched faces, dulled eyes and languid feelings make us wonder if they will ever grow into robust, healthy men and women.

If your children catch colds easily, are tired when rising, lack healthy color, or find studies difficult, give them Scott's Emulsion for one month to enrich their blood and restore the body-forces to healthy action.

Scott's Emulsion is used in private schools. It is not a "patent medicine", simply a highly concentrated oil-food, without alcohol or harmful drugs. It cannot harm; it improves blood; it benefits lungs and strengthens the system. Your druggist has it—refuse substitutes.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 15-21

Just before Christmas this bank distributed to patrons of our Christmas Saving Fund about TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS in cash.

This method of saving for Christmas has become so popular that the entire edition of 1916 was sold out within a few days after the opening and many of our good friends desiring to open these accounts were unable to do so.

To these we suggest that practically the same result may be attained by opening accounts in our Regular Savings Department and making weekly deposits. We shall be pleased to open such accounts.

We heartily appreciate the liberal patronage our Christmas Savings Fund has received and thank our many friends for their support, which has enabled us to make this NEW METHOD OF SAVING a Tremendous Success.

It is the purpose of this bank to help people save money, and to encourage them in their efforts to get ahead.

We Invite Accounts.

Small deposits are cheerfully received—we want them because they usually grow into big accounts.

Right now, at the beginning of the New Year, is the time to start and make 1916 the biggest, best and happiest year of your life.

Begin to Boost yourself this year.

A Bank Account will do it.

Home Savings Bank

Front and Chestnut Streets

SOME PHASES OF RECONSTRUCTION IN WILMINGTON AND COUNTY

(Continued From Page Eight)

facilitate the transfer of business from the county to the Superior Courts.

The Provost Court was important. This court, unlike the others, emanated from military authority. It was established in March, 1867. In Canby's Special Orders, Number 29, provision was made for provost courts for New Hanover, Brunswick, Bladen, and Columbus counties. In General Orders No. 18, issued prior to the erecting of the court in New Hanover, its government and jurisdiction was defined. Its officers were a judge and provost marshal general. In New Hanover, J. C. Mann, an officer of the Freedman's Bureau, was appointed judge; Lieut. G. A. Williams held the position of Marshal General for two months, and then Col. H. B. Judd succeeded him. In general the jurisdiction of provost courts covered civil cases in which the amount involved did not exceed $300.00; debtor cases, in which ten days' notice must be given if the amount exceeded $25.00 and fifteen days' notice if the amount exceeded $10.00, but these notices should be waived with the consent of both parties; other offenses not primarily military in nature, all of which excepting manslaughter, assault with intention to kill, dueling, perjury, arson and rape, being transferred to the Post Commander; elections and cases arising therefrom, such as prevention of voting by intimidation, etc.; offenses at common law under the State statutes. In February of 1868, its jurisdiction was limited to three matters. It had jurisdiction in matters of difference between employee and the employer relative to rights under military orders; when the proper State authorities failed or were unable to protect persons and property the court might have jurisdiction, as when the Criminal Court failed to find a true bill against the defendants in the case of Ormsby vs. Murphy, the provost court took the case in hand; when impartial justice could not be had, appeal was in order to the court. In the case of in re Reaves (May 10, 1868) Judge Mann assumed original jurisdiction in criminal matters. The Court was subject to military authorities, and its decisions were sometimes forwarded to General Canby as in the Reaves case. In case of Bowden vs. King, Canby set aside the judgment of the court. The jurisdiction of the provost court ceased when the military government was withdrawn.

Courts of oyer and terminer were also erected to facilitate justice. During and immediately after the war disorder prevailed. Crimes were frequently committed, the procedure of the courts was slow, and the docket congested. Hence, special courts of oyer and terminer were erected to relieve the congestion. In 1862 the legislature authorized the Governor to issue commissions to Superior Court judges to hold courts of oyer and terminer. Another law of 1863 provided for the erection of courts upon the petition of the county court, the application of the attorney general, or of the solicitor of any judicial district. In pursuance of these acts a special court was established for New Hanover county in the early part of 1865. Its existence ended with the termination of the provisional government in January, 1866. Later, in July, 1866, a special court for New Hanover was erected, which continued in operation until the rise of the new judicial system provided for by the constitution of 1868. By the original acts the jurisdiction of the special court was confined to petty crimes, misdemeanors, and white people only were subject to it. However under an amendment made during the war, both races might be tried in the special court. The jurisdiction under the act of 1866 was practically the same as under the war legislation.

A criminal court with a wider jurisdiction than that of the Provost Court and Oyer Terminer Courts was needed. In the early part of 1867, agitation for a criminal court began and on Fezruary 12 of that year an act passed the Legislature to establish a Criminal Court for New Hanover county. The judge was elected by the legislature and was commissioned by the Governor. Hon. O. P. Meares was first to fill the position. He served until August, 1868, and then, being barred from office by the Howard amendment, he was succeeded by Colonel Edward Cantwell. Colonel Cantwell was prominent as the author of Cantwell's Justice, and also as a Confederate soldier. However, he had received a presidential pardon and so could undertake the duties of the office. From this time on he was identified with the Republican party. Justice as administered in his court was impartial. The first instance of a negro serving as a juryman occurred in this court in April, 1868. In August, 1868, the greater portion of the work done by the criminal court was taken over by the Special Court of Wilmington, created by act of the legislature. The jurisdiction over most of the offenses committed in the city limits was transferred to the special court. The new court also exercised jurisdiction in those cases arising in the city which formerly would have been tried by the court of pleas and quarter sessions. Its jurisdiction was thus confined to petty crimes and misdemeanors committed within the corporate limits of the city. The judge was required to be a resident of the city and to have a state law license. He was appointed by the Governor for a term of eight years with an annual salary of $2,000. The court met four times a year. Its procedure was like that of the Superior Court to which appeals could be made. There arose four chief objections to the special court: (1) the expense—two grand juries, and two petit juries were by its establishment made necessary; (2) jury service was inconvenient and many citizens avoided it when possible; (3) there was difficulty in determining whether crimes were committed in the city, and hence if it were a matter for the court to dispose of; (4) the bill taxed the city people to support the court. However, the court was established, and Cantwell was again made judge.

It is unnecessary to take up in detail the Superior courts. Their jurisdiction was much the same as today except in so far as certain cases were attended to by the various other courts. Judge Buxton at first presided but later was succeeded by D. L. Russel, a native radical, who afterwards became one of the three Republican Governors North Carolina has had. There was also a master in equity. His duties, as denoted by his title, were confined to equity cases. The office was abolished along with the county court. The Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions did not play an important part. Its jurisdiction at first included matters of a probate nature, such as wills, inheritances, administrations of estates, assessing of damage on property and hearing of motions. Until the establishment of a Criminal Court it exercised criminal jurisdiction. Finally there were military courts and a special magistrate's court. The former dealt with matter under the control of the military authorities. The latter confined itself almost exclusively to ejectment cases.

Reference has already been made to the fact that military interference often obstructed the work of the judiciary. Below are a few instances illustrating this. On October 15, 1867, jury lists were ordered to be prepared under military directions. By a special order of General Canby (order No. 176), registration books were to be submitted by the commanding officer to the sheriff, who was to enter the names on the jury list and then return same to the officer. In August, 1867, Judge Meares of the Criminal Court was told that all juries not drawn in accord with the orders would be suspended. Jury lists in the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions were ordered revised so as to include negroes. Verdicts rendered were often set aside. In the Criminal Court, S. J. Boney was convicted of stealing a horse and sentenced to death, an act of the Legislature of 1867 making this offense punishable by death. General Sickles set aside the verdict. On another occasion a negro was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to be branded, but Sickles again interposed. The chairman of the county court was notified that "Whipping or maiming the person" as a punishment was prohibited by the department. Interference in these cases was probably justified because of the severity of the punishment, but, in the April term, 1867, of the Criminal Court, Sickles set aside all verdicts rendered, which was certainly extreme and uncalled for.

City Affairs.

A paper on reconstruction in New Hanover county would not be complete without a discussion of government affairs in Wilmington. At one time General Canby removed the municipal officers and placed in their stead a commission composed of radicals, and Wilmington for a while had arbitrary rule under a commission form of government. Even after the war, Wilmington was not yet recognized as a city. It was referred to as "The Town of Wilmington."

At the time of the fall of Fort Fisher in 1865, John Dawson, a prominent banker and business man, was mayor. The board of aldermen was composed of H. Von Glahn, J. G. Burr, W. H. Lippitt, W. A. Wright, S. D. Wallace, Eli Murray, Alex Adrian, and W. S. Anderson. Upon the institution of the provisional government, so far as is known, these same officers exercised municipal functions in so far as these were not taken over by the military authorities. These officers served subordinate to the military and were really a "Provisional Commission." The provisional government expired January 1, 1866, and, in order that the town should not be without officers, a bill was passed in the Legislature to continue the provisional committee until city officers were elected.

About this time a movement to secure a city charter for Wilmington began. Civic pride was behind the movement. The "City of Newbern," the "City of Raleigh," and others were smaller than the "Town of Wilmington," and yet they seemed to have a prestige by virtue of their municipal titles. In February, 1866, a bill was introduced in the Legislature to charter Wilmington as a city. Its population at this time was about 18,000. Mr. E. D. Hall, Senator from New Hanover, was active and secured its passage in both houses of the Legislature on February 1, 1865. At first, opposition arose as it was thought the charter was to increase taxes, but it was pointed out that no new office would be created and hence this argument was untenable. The charter provided for the creation of four wards, two aldermen to be chosen from each. The mayor was to receive a salary of $2,000. The mayor and board were to be elected, and these were to appoint the other officers. The chief marshal and assistant collector and chief of the fire and police departments were merged into that of marshal. The sheriff of the county was to hold an election ten days after he received a certified copy of the bill. A property qualification was placed on the mayor and aldermen. The charter was submitted to the people March 9, 1866, and passed with a vote of 358 to 240. At the time of the submission of the charter to the people, municipal officers were voted on. Dawson headed one list and A. H. Van Bokelen the other. The latter ticket triumphed by a vote of 352 to 240. Aldermen elected were S. D. Wallace, R. J. Jones, J. G. Burr, J. H. Ryan, O. G. Parsley, W. T. Lippitt, W. A. Wright, and A. E. Hall. General Robert Ransom was chosen city marshal and T. W. Anderson city clerk. Van Bokelen continued in authority until December 18, 1866, when Dawson was again elected Mayor with practically the same board. The new regime held power until July, 1868. The condition of the city was very discouraging. Crime and disorder was the chief problem. The task der was the chef problem. The task was severe. In August, 1867, a highway robbery organization was discovered, in which several policemen were implicated. Those in authority, however, were exhonerated. This incident illustrated the difficulty of enforcing order.

The city was heavily in debt and the treasury very much depleted. No definite figures are obtainable. The "Town of Wilmington bonds" had been taken up by a new issue upon the incorporation of the city. These bonds were to be paid in stated installments. July 1, 1868, the coupons of the new issue fell due and were taken up to the extent of $6,000. The valuation of city property in January, 1867, was $3,291,635. In May, 1868, the board of aldermen levied taxes at a rate which was one-quarter per cent higher than that of 1860. As to the final disposition of the city debt no information could be obtained.

Another city election occurred in July, 1868. Prior to this, on December 19, 1867, General Canby had been petitioned to remove the city officers. The only objection to them was that they refused to place negroes in office, which demand was made in the latter part of 1867. By order of Canby, the municipal offices were closed May 1, 1867, and a new set of officers were appointed as follows: Mayor, J. H. Neff, a radical scalawag; William Teller, negro; James Wilson, scalawag; E. R. Brink, carpetbagger; G. H. Jackson, negro; L. G. Estes, carpetbagger; Silas Martin, scalawag; G. R. French, scalawag; G. W. Price, negro. For some reason, the papers did not say much about the occurrence. This commission ruled, or rather misruled, Wilmington for only about one and one-half months. An election took place July 15, 1868. In this election there were two distinct elements. A thorough organization of the radicals composed of negroes, scalawags, and carpetbaggers, had been developing for some time. The radical ticket had been drawn up six months before the election. The was called by the opposing party the "Guy Fawkes Junto" ticket, and proposed the following for office: Mayor, J. H. Neff; aldermen, J. C. Klein, E. M. Shoemaker, J. H. Chadbourne, and G. Z. French. There were no negroes among but all were carpetbaggers and scalawags. Opposing this line-up was the Citizens' ticket headed by W. W. Harriss. The latter triumphed in spite of the radicals' boasted strength and in spite of a black registration of 2,052 as against 1,142 whites. The reason for the defeat of the radical ticket was that the negroes were learning that their interests were with those of the Southern people, and they refused to be bossed by carpetbaggers and scalawags, or rather that is the reason assigned by the newspaper of the period. Neff received only three white and twenty-three colored votes. But the officers elected were not permitted to serve, for Governor Holden came to the rescue of his radical friends, and on July 28, 1868, presumably under the power of "An Act in Relation to Municipal Affairs," he appointed as Mayor, Neff, and as commissioners, Henry Kuhl, scalawag; William Kellog, negro; James Wilson, scalawag; E. R. Brink, carpetbagger; G. Z. French, scalawag; G. W. Price, negro; D. Rumley, carpetbagger, and Lawson B. Rice, carpetbagger. Their appointment was illegal for the act read "In the absence of any contrary provision," etc. However, the city officers surrendered because they thought resistance would be prejudicial to the city. So on July 30, the city affairs were turned over to Neff and his associates. The new board at once reorganized a police force, replacing whites with negroes, and proceeded to fill other offices with scalawags, carpetbaggers and negroes. Disorder was the ordinary condition. Neff, of course, was incompetent, and this condition prevailed until the re-establishment of the state government.

Social and Economic.

The outlook for the development of New Hanover county in 1865 was very discouraging. In general, four factors were responsible: the havoc played by the epidemic of yellow fever during the war, the number of the heads of families killed in the war, ravages of war, and industrial paralysis. The county had been pretty well stripped by the soldiers, even the church bells in the city of Wilmington were taken by the Yankees. War always leaves devastation in its wake. Roving negroes committeed depredations, and, first and last, destroyed much property. There were practically no industries; farms were abandoned, and great stretches of land remained uncultivated. Of a total area of farm lands of 448,549 acres, 395,624 were uncultivated in 1865, and the lumber, cotton, and naval stores business was for a time practically shattered. Even those industries and farms in operation were seriously hampered by a lack of labor. Over 100,000 slaves were set free by the outcome of the war. The negroes' idea of freedom was freedom from work. They congregated in the city of Wilmington and there became a source of much trouble. The population of New Hanover county in 1870 was 27,978, and the city of Wilmington contained nearly half of this.

There was much disturbance in Wilmington, but the first riot in the county took place at Topsail Sound on November 27, 1865. Three negroes and two whites were killed and others wounded. The trouble started when a negro mob undertook to rescue from the officers one of their number who had committed theft. This incident showed the necessity for organization among the whites, and in December following a militia company for local defense was organized under the leadership of Captain Robert Radcliff, an ex-Confederate soldier. The negro majority in New Hanover county at this time was about 10,000 ,and the task of controlling it proved baffling. Reports of crime in all parts of the county were frequent. Wilmington was the center of disturbance. From 1865-68 there were no less than ten riots of serious proportions. Crime was of daily occurrence. For instance, in the month of May, 1868, there were committed seventy offenses, fifty-six of which were larceny and the remainder of a more aggravated nature, ranging from arson to criminal assault. Of the offenders seventeen were white and sixty-three negroes. The record of this month is by no means extreme but is merely typical of conditions. As early as 1866 a work house was provided for the purpose of handling criminals. In 1867 an organization known as Regulators who made depradations on property and stole cattle and horses was unearthed. The charge was made that the ralical county officers were implicated but this was not sustained.

The condition of strife necessarily caused much suffering in addition to that due to the ravages of war, the devastation of disease, and industrial paralysis. In the years 1866, 1867, 1868, the crop production was only one-fourth of the normal yield. Provisions were scarce and prices high. Wood was from $8.00 to $10.00 per cord. Pork sold for twelve cents per pound on foot. Rent in Wilmington for a modest dwelling was $500.00 per annum. These are merely illustrations. Household groceries were sufficiently high as to surpass the level of the present high price era. Sanitary conditions were very bad. There was a smallpox epidemic among the negroes in February, 1866, and in that month 452 cases in the city limits were reported. The Medical Society made an heroic effort and rendered good service. In 1868 Canby ordered that negroes discharged for voting contrary to the wishes of their employees were to be supported at the public expense. This put a premium on idleness and swelled the number of the unemployed. The order also provided for additional poor taxes, thus showing one method of relieving distress. From 1865 to 1868 over $9,000 of the tax payers' money was spent for this purpose. The Freedmen's Bureau rendered practically no service, and constant interference on the part of its officers served only to obstruct the work of other authorities. In 1868, Thaddeus Stevens presented a resolution in Congress, with a memorial from the city attached, instructing the appropriation committee to bring in a bill directing the Freedmen's Bureau to advance $75,000 to the city of Wilmington on the bonds of that city for the purpose of relieving distress. The loan was authorized, but I have not found if it was ever negotiated. Another agency in this work was the Ladies' Benevolent Society. Just the amount of its activity cannot be determined. The city authorities co-operated with this organization. In July, 1868, the board of aldermen ordered that an amount not over $100.00 per month be paid to the president of the society, Mrs. Kennedy, to be used for charitable purposes. A court of wardens for the poor was established, and, in 1867 it was ordered that fines and license fees be applied for the relief of the poor. It is impossible to approximate the amount of work accomplished by these various methods.

In connection with the economic phase of reconstruction in New Hanover, a word or two must be said relative to the Bankrupt Law which went into effect March 2, 1867, and the extent to which its provisions were taken advantage of. The law provided that any one owning at least three hundred acres of land could get the benefit of the law. A deposit of fifty dollars must be made with the Register of Bankruptcy to cover the cost of application, and additional fees raised the expense to nearly $100.00. A separate statement of both assets and liabilities had to be made and sworn to preliminary to the applicants' being declared bankrupt. His creditors then met and appointed an assignee to dispose of the estate. The law provided the bankrupt could be allowed an exemption of $100 in property, clothing, and other effects allowed by the state law at first. Mr. A. W. Rieger was Register in Bankruptcy for New Hanover and Brunswick counties. Mr. W. A. Guthrie was appointed to the position for the judicial district, of which New Hanover was a part, in 1868. He came to Wilmington in 1868 and in January of that year as many as fifty persons were declared bankrupt. By June of the same year fifteen additional applications were granted making a total of sixty-five for the county. There was some justification for people going into bankruptcy. They had contracted debts on a basis which counted slaves as property. Now this valuable asset was destroyed. Furthermore, real estate had very considerably depreciated, and this prevented debtors from being able to meet their obligations.

Another problem of note was that of labor. Industrial paralysis was in part due to an overturning of old labor conditions. Necessarily improved conditions could only be obtained through a readjustment of labor. Regarding house-servants much need not be said. In addition to the work of the Freedmen's Bureau, carried on on a small scale in New Hanover county, a sort of house-wives' league was organized to solve the problem. Practically all accomplished was to require certificates as to the fitness and character of the applicants attested to by previous employers.

Negroes left the farms; quite a number emigrated from New Hanover to the cotton states. In order to obtain a labor supply efforts were made to induce immigration. In January, 1867, a County Agricultural Society was formed whose purpose was to solve the labor question. Dugald McMillan was chairman, and he, together with S. S. Satchwell and R. B. Mason, composed the executive committee. Subsidiary district societies were organized also. In July, 1867, the minutes of the meeting of the Spring Garden Agricultural Club showed a definite step toward encouraging immigration. In August, 1867, the minutes of the Topsail Agricultural Society showed that there were thirty-two coolie laborers in New Hanover county. The Southern Immigration Society, a national organization, had an agency in Wilmington during 1867 and 1868. For 1868, Mr. Bontfort, an agent of the company, fixed the wages of immigrants at $8.00 to $10 per month for the first six months and $10.00 to $12.00 thereafter. He also suggested that an Immigrant Aid Society be established. In January, 1868, a County Immigration Society was organized, and a committee was appointed to report on labor conditions with recommendations as to steps to be taken. In June, Mr. Van Sickle, of New Jersey, came to New Hanover in the interest of immigration. At the meeting of the society in the same month, a plan embracing four methods of inducing immigration was suggested: (1) the county should obtain about ten thousand acres of reasonable compact land; (2) this should be let out at low and attractive prices, making use of credit methods; (3) means of communication with prospective settlers must be devised; (4) quick means of transportation should be provided. The work actually accomplished is uncertain, but the scheme was partly successful. Private concerns also attempted to encourage immigration. As early as 1865, F. W. Foster and Company opened an office in Wilmington for the purpose of inducing immigration. In January, 1866, this company caused to be brought to New Hanover thirty-seven German laborers.

In order to get labor, farmers adopted the plan of having negro criminals bound out to them, and they would pay the cost of the cases. Nothing much was said of this practice for it would have been regarded in the North as a species of slavery. The result of importation of labor, the utilization of negroes through the process above referred to, and the work of the New Hanover Agriculture Society in teaching methods of farming assisted greatly in bettering conditions. In 1868 the General Assembly passed an act incorporating the Cape Fear Agricultural Society. Its work was not confined to the county, but the Society had for its object the betterment of Agriculture throughout the Cape Fear section.

The farms of New Hanover county averaged about eighty acres, less than in 1860. The transformation from the plantation system to the small farms, which was one of the results of the war was taking place, and this accounts for the increasing small size of the farms as compared with those before the war. The principal products were cotton, crude turpentine, spirits, tar, lumber, hogs and a few cattle. Below are inspectors' reports for 1866-1867 and 1867-1867. In 1866-1867: cotton 12,454 bales; crude terpentine, 91,588 barrels; spirits, 44,990 barrels; and tar, 25,644 barrels. In 1867-1868: cotton 12,094 bales; turpentine, 125,654 barrels; spirits, 75,473 barrels; tar, 25,988 barrels. It will be noted that there was an increase in production of all staples except cotton, and in spite of better labor facilities the production of that article fell off about 500 bales. This was due to the cotton tax of two and one-half cents levied by the National Government. This tax amounted to a tax from twenty to thirty per cent and nad to be paid upon the marketing of the crop. The effect of this tax was to cause the farmer to abandon to a certain extent cotton culture. Its baneful effect was soon seen, and after continued efforts on the part of the business men all over the country it was repealed in 1868. As early as December, 1866, the legislature of North Carolina passed a resolution authorizing the Attorney General to test the legality of the tax.

Trade conditions of Wilmington were not in the best condition. In the latter part of 1866, the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce was incorporated for the purpose of bettering conditions. Commerce was carried on by a line of steamers between New York, Philadelphia and Boston, and Wilmington. But much of the Carolina business as in the days of old went to Norfolk and Charleston. Railroad fares out of and into Wilmington were excessive. An effort was made to have them reduced as it was claimed that better rates would enable business men to reach out for trade. The railroads finally acceded to the request, and an appreciable change for the better gradually became evident. Freight rates were also reduced, and shipments of cotton began to be made from South Carolina and Georgia. Before the war there had been a little direct trade with Europe. An effort was made to revive and enlarge this. As early as February, 1866, business houses began receiving shipments from Europe. But this was hampered by strict quarantine regulations, and did not amount to much until a much later date. However, in this period, the foundation was laid for the present valuable trade, and here many of the present business houses of Wilmington had their beginning.

The scarcity of money was one of the prime causes for unwholesome trade relations. The condition of Wilmington banks was not conducive to confidence and hence banking facilities were bad. They finally closed their affairs in accordance with an act, by which they were allowed to file bills in courts of equity for the benefit of depositors. Individual brokers sold exchange on New York, Boston, and other cities. Brokers also bought notes on those cities. But these meager banking facilities were insufficient. There were alternate periods of depression, and merchants had to wait for shipments from other cities. Need of a national bank was recognized and an effort was made to have it established but it did not materialize during the period of our study.

Political Affairs.

In discussing the politics of New Hanover county during the time of reconstruction, there appears a greater uniformity with general state affairs than is the case in the social and economic phases. County politics was hardly more or less than a reflection of state issues.

The first act of the national administration upon the fall of the Confederacy was to institute some sort of government for the recalcitrant states. The scheme known as Presidential Reconstruction was begun on May 29, 1865 when President Johnson issued his amnesty proclamations pardoning certain classes who had espoused the Confederate cause and appointing W. W. Holden as Provisional Governor of North Carolina. Holden was authorized to call a convention which should provide a republican form of government for the state and re-establish relations with the Federal government. A proclamation by Governor Holden on June 12, 1865, stated his policy and called upon the loyal people to aid him in estabishing a government. He at once went to work appointing justices of the peace who administered the amnesty oath and provided for elections.

The political subdivisions of New Hanover were the precincts. Of these were fourteen, of which the Wilmington precinct was the most important since it contained the most important town of the county. Wilmington was also the county seat. The lack of sources prevents a thorough consideration of the politics of the several precincts, but in general the main tendencies can be traced.

All told there were fifty-five magistrates appointed for New Hanover by Provisional Governor Holden. A deal of trouble arose here, as elsewhere, in reference to the removal of disabilitie. However, the preliminaries for calling a convention having been complied with, Governor Holden on August 8, 1865, issued a proclamation ordering the election of delegates for a convention to meet October 2, 1865. No issues of great importance were brought to the front in the campaign. The election in New Hanover was quiet and orderly. In fact, the period from the cessation of hostilities till the latter part of 1867 was very quiet politically and not until that time did party lines become so marked as to cause much strife.

The convention met in Raleigh, October 8, 1865. The New Hanover delegates to the convention were O. G. Parsley, S. .. Satchwell, and William Freeman. Among the measures taken up was the abrogation of the ordinance of secession, an ordinance repudiating slavery and the institution of state and local government. It was provided that these ordinances be submitted to the electors, and state and local officers were to be elected at the same time. The New Hanover delegates were in favor of the ordinances, for the result of the war practically assured their adoption.

The election provided for took place on November 9, 1865. The candidates for Governor were W. W. Holden and Jonathan Worth. Issues in this election, both as regards state and county affairs, were obscured by the personality of the candidates. Worth was elected Governor by a majority of 5,937 out of a total of 60,000. In New Hanover he received 693 votes, while Holden polled only 76. The vote on the ordinances was much smaller. In New Hanover the ordinance prohibiting slavery was carried by a vote of 118 to 96; that repealing the ordinance of secession carried by a vote of 142 to 66. Despite Worth's majority, President Johnson requested Holden to continue to act as Governor, for he regarded the election as being a victory for the anti-union element of the state. But in December, 1865, he was notified to turn over the affairs of the state to Governor Worth when he should have become qualified.

Lack of continuity in the newspaper files prevents an accurate account of county affairs prior to 1867. Some information, detached though it may be, can be had. In the election of Nov. 9, 1865, E. D. Hall was elected Senator from New Hanover, and R. H. Cowan and J. R. Hawes were chosen Representatives. County officers elected were Samuel Bunting, Sheriff; R. B. Wood, clerk of the county court; and H. A. Bagg, clerk of the superior court. An effort to find out the official registration, vote, and majority in this election proved unsuccessful. According to the newspapers these latter officers were regarded as de facto officers, and hence their acts were without legality, but the Legislature which met November 27, 1865, validated their official acts and formally approved the revival of county government. The officers mentioned remained in office till August 2, 1868.

The convention met again in May, confronted with the task of forming a state constitution, which would be acceptable to the national administration. By this time opposition to its taking acion had developed, but the work was undertaken, and finally a constitution drafted. Without going into a discussion of its provisions, it will suffice to say that it was submitted to the people August 2, 1866, and was rejected by a majority of 1,982 out of a total of 41,122. In New Hanover county the constitution was rejected by a vote of 585 to 70.

The next political movement, the effect of which is noticeable on county political affairs, was the meeting of the Loyal Union Convention at Raleigh on September 20 1866. This convention favored the 14th Amendment, criticized Governor Worth, and after declaring that only loyal union men should hold office, nominated Alfred Dockery to oppose Worth. Here a radical organization, which was the beginning of the Republican party in North Carolina, began, and from this time on glimmerings of a radical organization in New Hanover are noticeable. No appreciable interest was attached to the campaign which followed, and Worth was re-elected by a majority of 23,496. New Hanover county polled 498 votes for Worth and returned only two for Dockery.

From this time on party lines came to be more and more sharply drawn. The radical organization in North Carolina, composed of carpetbaggers, scalawags,and negroes, became very active. The year 1867 opened up with a campaign in which the issues were based on the alleged alarming condition in the state. Gradually a conservative organization grew up in response to the attacks of radicalism and the state came to be regarded as being divided into radical and conservative sections, the east being regarded as the rebel section, while the west was looked upon as the stronghold of unionism.

As North Carolina had rejected the Fourteenth Amendment in the latter part of 1866, it had not yet been recognized as a state in the Union by Congress. The policy of presedential reconstruction was in this respect a failure—in that it did not establish normal relations with the Federal government. Thus on March 2, 1867, an act "to provide a more efficient government for the rebel states" was passed and the reconstruction acts placing North Carolina under military authority were applied. General Sickles was assigned to the North Carolina command, and he immediately declared the State government provisional. The general trend of his policy in so far as New Hanover was affected has been previously noted. On August 26, 1867, General E. R. S. Canby succeeded him and in general he continued the policy of his predecessor. Among other things he provided rules of registration and ordered an election to be held November 19 and 20, 1867, at which the calling of a convention to organize the state government was to be voted upon. There was a good deal of discussion as to the removing of disabilities, qualifications of electors, etc., but finally the registration was completed. The returns showed that New Hanover was one of the nineteen counties that had a negro majority. Mention has been made of the beginning of a radical organization in the state. This organization now received a noticeable impetus, and on March 27, a convention under the domination of the Holden men met at Raleigh with the ostensible purpose of deciding upon measures to restore the state to the Union, but in reality to effect a more perfect organization. New Hanover was represented by General Joseph C. Abbott, carpetbagger, S. S. Ashley, carpetbagger, and A. H. Galloway, negro. From this time on the radicals' cause in New Hanover went forward. Among their leaders were General Abbott, a northern man who had come to Bladen county and thence removed to Wilmington, S. S. Ashley, a white man from Cape Cod, who at one time was State Superintendent of Public Instruction, A. H. Galloway, a native of Wilmington, and D. L. Russell of Brunswick, who

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

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$ 6.50 Suits and Overcoats	$4.87
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$2.50 Boys' Pants	$1.87

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FRONT STREET MARKET.

Topic for Sunday, January 16, 1910.
HOW TO WORK WITH OTHERS
Isaiah 41:1-7.

Our eyes are set a very short distance apart, that each eye may get a very slight difference of view of an object. This almost infinitesimal difference makes it possible for the brain to judge distance. This difference satisfies nature, and if a man wishes to know more of an object as a whole, he must either walk around an object, scrutinizing all sides ,its entire surface, or he must work with others who are, perhaps, seeing a different side of the object than that which he himself is viewing. Thus the first requisite for working with others is to realize the limitations of the view of any one person.

Working with others is a time saver. Many individuals studying the same object with greatest care, obtain different results. Each is confident that he has the right solution and that the other must be wrong. To successfully work with others each must realize that he is probably correct, but that the solution of the matter is the sum total of the results of all investigations and that action should be based on the final result.

Two business men were speaking recently. One said, in discussing a company he was about to form, that he would lose his present power as head of the concern, as the others were bound to have different ideas concerning the business. The answer was, "It is true, but that is what makes a corporation. These different ideas dampen excess of enthusiasm, cheer those who are discouraged, giving a more optimistic view, and sum total of the opinion of the pessimist gives a middle ground, which is the safe road to travel." This point should be recognized by those working with others; and even if the most cherished plans are dampened or killed, they should be broad enough to recognize that if the closest friends and workers cannot see their advantage, strangers cannot do so, and the presentation of the plan has at least raised the enthusiasm of the band of workers to a higher degree, than would have been possible if the plan had never been presented. Thus the worker who meets antagonism can feel that his work has done its part and is living though apparently dead.

To work with others we must have organization or selection. That is, a place and occupation assigned, in which we are best adapted to work. There are really no places of importance, though we talk as though there were.

If the position or service is unnecessary it should be eliminated and the force used elsewhere. If all positions and service are necessary, then they all become equally important. Thus the shop man is as necessary as the office man; the mind as the foot; the eye as the ear; the follower as the so-called leader. In fact all are equal, for the thought of either the follower or leader, depends on the existence of the other. One should be able to say, "If it were not for me, there would be no action," while the leader should realize that as the advance he is seen first, but that the power that makes him a leader is behind.

To work with others we should be willing to acknowledge our deficiencies, and when we find a person with whom we cannot work harmoniously, we should recognize that that person is having the same difficulty and the same complaint, about working with us, as we have about working with them. And we should either modify our desires,that we may get more harmony, or find other co-workers.

Inability to work with certain individuals may often mean that two natures are so near alike that working together is an impossibility, and so no effort to this end should be made. In nature we find that two positive or two negative currents cannot work together; that atoms of opposite polarity will not attract. As this world, including our bodies, is made up of these same elements, governed by these same laws of attraction and repulsion, it is foolish to assume that thought of life is not influenced by the same laws and that there are not people with whom we are associated and with whom we find it impossible to work. This difficulty is not due to stubbornness, or bad judgment, but from the inherent make-up, which cannot be changed. Thus workers should select those with whom they can work to advantage, and should then make every action tell for the honor and glory of God.

The best kind of help is to give encouragement; for at this point one may fail disastrously. A word of cheer is a good help in any sort of task. Optimism is a stimulant, healthy and helpful.

Union does everything when it becomes a constant fortune.

Unselfishness reveals itself clearly when laboring with others. It leads to sympathy with the co-laborer in his particular line and purpose of work. In order to work with others there is a definite demand for certain, simple, specific conditions: 1. Unselfishness; 2. Sympathy; 3. Imagination; 4. The spirit of helpfulness; 5. Willingness to lead or be led; 6. Willingness to help or be helped; 7. The spirit of co-operation.

ALL IN THE STATE OF THE MIND

If you think you're beaten you are,
If you think you dare not, you don't,
If you'd like to win, but think you can't,
It's almost a cinch you won't.
If you think you'll lose, you've lost,
For out in the world you will find
Success begins with a fellow's will
It's all in the state of the mind.

Full many a race is lost
E're even a step is run;
And many a coward falls
E're even his work's begun.
Think big and your deeds will grow,
Think small and you'll fall behind,
Think that you can and you will,
It's all in the state of the mind.

If you think you're outclassed, you are,
You've got to think high to rise,
You've got to be sure of yourself before
You even can win a prize.
Life's battles don't always go
To the stronger or faster man.
But soon or late the man who wins
Is the fellow who thinks he can.

Ninety per cent efficiency is claimed for a new English steam boiler under which a mixture of coal gas and air is burned through a fine mantle of some extremely heat resisting substance.

WITH THE CLUB WOMEN

Federation News of North Carolina.

By Miss Mary Moses.

The following article, sent out by Mrs. E. F. Reid, Chairman of the Membership Committee, wil probably be of interest to the club women of the State:

A Few Facts Concerning the North Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs.

It's Object—"The object of this Federation shall be to bring Women's Clubs and other organizations throughout North Carolina, into relations of mutual helpfulness and cooperations."

Requirements for Membership.—Clubs desiring to join the Federation shall make application in writing to the Chairman of the Membership Committee. Such application must show that the club has not less than ten members, and is pursuing some line of elevating effort. The annual dues from each club are ten cents per capita. Application for membership must be accompanied by the amount of annual dues.

Representation at the Annual Meeting.—Each federated club of not less than ten or more than twenty-five members shall be entitled to be represented by its President or her appointee and one additional delegate. Clubs having more than twenty-five members shall be entitled to represented by one additional delegate for each additional fifty members after the first twenty-five.

Copies of the North Carolina Federation Year Book may be obtained from the Corresponding Secretary at 10 cents each.

The State Federation is divided for convenience into eleven districts. The clubs in each district meet annually on Reciprecity Day for a joint meeting with some of the officers of the Federation. These district meetings are among the most enjoyable and profitable features of the Federation.

The individual clubs were organized originally for study for sociability. Their activites have broadened beyond the aims of mere self-culture, and now are extending along all the lines that are opened to organized womanhood. The Federation has recently taken its place among the organizations in our State which are working for the public welfare, and especially for the physical and moral uplift of the women and children in every community. The local and state-wide activities of the clubs are grouped under eight departments of work, each having at its head a Chairman chosen are helpful to the clubs women in suggesting subjects of study, methods of organizing, ways of working, and in providing lecturers. Circular letters, leaflets, and press notes, as well as personal letters, are a guide and stimulant to the local clubs. The departments are as follows: Art, Civics, Sonservation, Education, Health, Home Economics, Literature, Library Extension, Music, and Social Service.

Any club not political or sectarian is invited to fill out the enclosed application blank for membership. Mrs. Lingle says "If we could actualy enter into the spirt of the Federation, and learn the value of cooperation, there is no good thing which we might not achieve for the woman of our State."

There are already over four thousand members in the State Federation representing the most able women in North Carolina.

It is worth while to belong to such an organization:

Committee of One Hundred Meeting.

At the meting of the Committee of One Hundred, which will take place in Charlotte Tuesday, January 25th, very interesting reports of the work done in the various counties by the members of this committee are expected.

Among those who have been asked to toll of the night school movement at this conference are; Mrs. M. J. Dauer, of Wilmington, for New Hanover County, Mrs. Lindsay Patterson of Winston-Salem, for Forsyth, Mrs. E. F. Reid of Lenoir, for Caldwell, Mrs. James P. Moore of Salisbury for Rowan, Mrs. George E. Goodman of Mooresville for Iredell, Miss Mary Pritchard of Chapel Hill for Orange, Miss Clara Cox of High Point for Guilford.

Council Meeting.

The club women of Shelby are making every preparation for the entertainment and pleasure of the members of the Council, which is to meet in Shelby January 26-29. The program includes a reception the first night at the residence of Mrs. W. J. Roberts, and an automobile ride one afternoon. The rest of the time will be devoted to the sessions of the Council, the morning sessions being routine busines, and the afternoon sessions given over to reports and discussions of Department work. The evenings will be devoted to open sessions, and those branches of the Federation work most interesting to the public brought out.

In addition to the officers and Chairman of Departments and Committees, who compose the Council membership, there will be present also the past presidents of the Federation, whose addresses will be most helpful to those now carrying the weight of the State work. The officers have also invited to meet with the Council the District Sub-chairman of Reciprocity and Publicity. This is an innovation and was decided upon because these sub-chairmen represent the executive officers in their various districts, and need to be in very close touch with Federation plans and aims.

PRESIDENT GEO. L. MITCHELL TO PRESIDE THIS AFTERNOON

Two Hundred Young People Attend C. E. District Convention.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Greensboro, N. C., Jan. 15.—Approximately 200 young people are here for the convention of the Northwestern district of the State Christian Endeavor Union, which had its first session in the Church of the Covenant, Presbyterian, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The first session was the junior and intermediate rally and was about an hour in length.

A number of young people and leaders of junior and intermediate societies were in attendance. Much of the afternoon was taken up in registration of delegates and placing them in homes. At this evening's session there was a splendid address by Charles F. Evans, field secretary of the All-South extension committee of Christian Endeavor. His subject was "Millionaires." Mr. Fred Phipps sang a very pleasin gsolo. Tomorrow morning delegates will attend Sunday school and preaching services at the church of their choice, all ministers having agreed to preach upon young people's work.

At the afternoon session George L. Mitchell, State president, will preside. There will be short addresses by a number of Christian Endeavor men of the district. In the evening R. T. Crawford will preside. There will be business matters to claim attention of the session and another address by Mr. Evans.

SUNDAY SERVICES

First Baptist church, corner Fifth and Market streets, Rev. W. M. Craig, D. D., pastor: Sunday school in the morning at 9:45, Mr. D. H. Howes, superintendent. Preaching in the morning at 11 and in the evening at 7:30. Sermon subjects: Morning, "Faithful Unto the Last," evening, "No Man Cares." B. Y. P. U. meets at 6:30, Mr. L. F. Gore, president. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8. All cordially invited to worship at these services.

Calvary Baptist church, corner Fourth and Brunswick streets, Rev. J. A. Sullivan, pastor: Preaching in the morning at 11 and in the evening at 7:30 by the pastor. Sermon subjects: Morning, "The Soul-Winning Church;" evening, "Meeting God." Boys club and Junior B. Y. P. U. meets at 10 in the morning, Missionary societies of the church will be addressed by Mr. O. B. Hinnant at the morning hour. Deacons' meeting at 3 in the afternoon. Sunday school at 3:30. Associational conference Monday night. Training Class and Teachers' Meeting Tuesday night. Prayer meeting Wednesday night. Sunbeams Thursday afternoon at 3:30. Senior B. Y. P. U. Thursday night. Singing class Friday night. Everyone is welcome.

Winter Park Baptist church, Winter Park, Rev. James A. Clarke, pastor: Services Sunday evening at 7:30 conducted by the pastor. Sunday school each Sunday morning at 10:30. Prayer meeting each Thursday night at 7:30. The public is cordially invited to attend all services.

Fifth Avenue Methodist church, Rev. John H. Shore, pastor: Preaching by the pastor in the morning at 11 and in the evening at 7:30. Sunday school in the morning at 9:45. Epworth League Tuesday evening at 8. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8. All are invited to attend these services.

Bladen Street Methodist church, Rev. J. P. Pate, pastor: Preaching by the pastor in the morning at 11 and in the evening at 7:30. Sunday school in the afternoon at 3. Public welcomed to all services.

St. Matthew's Lutheran church, Fourth and Harnett streets, Rev. G. W. McClanahan, pastor: Preaching in the morning at 10:30, at which service Holy Communion will be administered. Sermon subject: "My Confirmation Vow." Evening services at 7:30. Sunday school in the afternoon at 3:30. Wednesday evening service at 8. All cordially invited to attend these services.

St. Paul's Lutheran church, Market and Sixth streets, Rev. F. B. Clausen, pastor: Services at 11 in the morning and 8 in the evening. Topics of sermons; "Temples of the Living God" and "The Blessing of Ignominy." Sunday school at 3:30 in the afternoon. Visitors are cordially invited to all services. Junior Branch Missionary Society meets Thursday.

Christian church, Dock Street, Rev. J. E. Reynolds, pastor: Preaching in the morning at 11 and in the evening at 7:30. Sunday school at 10. Christian Endeavor in the evening at 6:30. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

St. Paul's Episcopal church, Sixteenth and Market streets, Rev. E. deF. Heald, Jr., rector: Sunday school in the morning at 9:45. Morning prayer and sermon at 11. Evening prayer and sermon at 8 (Question Box). All seats free. A cordial welcome to every one.

St. James' church, corner Third and Market streets, Rev. W. H. Milton, D. D., rector: Holy communion at 7:30 in the morning. Morning prayer and sermon at 11. Violin and organ recital at 7:30 in the evening. Evening prayer and sermon at 7:45. A cordial welcome to all.

Christian Science Society, church edifice Seventeenth and Market streets: Services in the morning at 11. Subject "Life." Sunday school at 12:15. Testimonial meeting Wednesday evening at 8:15. Free reading room in the Murchison National Bank building, open daily, except Sundays and holidays, from 4 to 6:30 in the afternoon. The public is cordially invited to attend the services and visit the reading room.

St. Mary's Pro-Cathedral, Fifth avenue and Ann streets. First mass in the morning at 7. Last mass and sermon at 10:30. Vespers in the evening at 8.

St. John's Episcopal church, Third and Red Cross streets, Rev. W. E. Cox, rector: Holy communion in the morning at 7:30. Services and sermon at 11. Sunday school in the afternoon at 4. Evening prayer and sermon at 8. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

St. John's Mission, 1313 No. Fourth street: Sunday school 9:30 in the morning. Mr. Virginius Hall, superintendent. Evening prayer Wednesday at 7:30. All are cordially invited.

Southside Baptist church, corner of Fifth and Wooster streets, Rev. W. G. Hall, pastor—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject of morning sermon, "The Test of the Christian Life." Subject for night service, "The Court of Conscience." Sunday school at 3 P. M. Mid-week prayer service Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. All members of the church and friends desiring the completion of the new church this year, are requested to attend the mid-week prayer meeting. The public is cordially invited to attend all services.

Grace Methodist church, corner of Fourth and Grace streets, Rev. M. T. Plyler, pastor—Rev. Dr. Louis Albert Banks, of Delaware, Ohio, will preach at 11 A. M. Services at 7:30 P. M. by the pastor. The public is invited.

MADOO HOST AT DINNER.

Discusses Revenue and Other Legislation With Committeemen.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Democratic members of the House Ways and Means committee and chairmen of the House committee on Foreign Affairs, Currency and Shipping were guests of Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury tonight at a dinner at which party plans for raising revenue and other administrative measures were discussed informally. No decisions were reached, and those who attended said the meeting was purely social in character and without political significance.

Postmaster General Burleson also was a guest at the dinner.

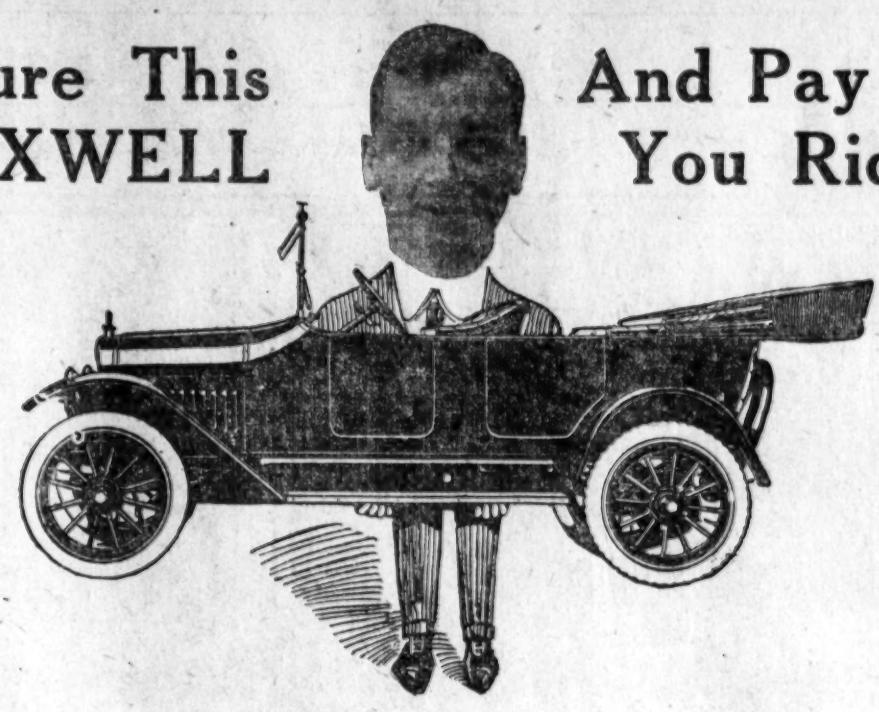
Chairman Kitchin, of the Ways and Means committee, was unable to attend because of illness in his family.

DR. W. G. BRADSHAW DEAD.

Appointed Postmaster at High Point Two Years Ago.

Greensboro, N. C., Jan. 15.—Dr. W. G. Bradshaw, postmaster at High Ponit, N. C., and one of that city's most prominent citizens, died at his home there tonight at 8 o'clock following a stroke of paralysis yesterday afternoon. Dr. Bradshaw was 60 years old and was appointed postmaster by President Wilson two years ago.

Secure This MAXWELL And Pay As You Ride



MODERN METHODS applied to automobile retail business—that's the meaning of the **"Maxwell Way."** You have the privilege of testing, using, enjoying your car after a small down payment, and the balance is pay as you ride. What about the car? Why, it's a

MAXWELL

—the car sold under a unique guarantee. For further recommendations ask the owners — hundreds of them in and about It's made of the kind of stuff that's put into the larger and higher priced cars. The material and workmanship assure long and satisfactory service. Price

$655 Electric Lighted and Started

LASSITER-McDUFFIE CO., (Inc.

'Phone 614. Wilmington, N, C. North Second St.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS WONDERFULLY BETTER

In All Lines of Commerce and Industry Everywhere

Report of Z. P. Smith, of Southern Railway, Who Has Traveled Over Much of the Country—Cotton Ginning Figures.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 15.—Z. P. Smith, chief of the immigration department of the Southern Railway, spending Sunday here with his family, says that extends not only to war munitions manufacturing centers but to all lines of commercial as well as manufacturing enterprises.

He has talked with hundreds of traveling men in these sections of the country and found them unanimous in the view that the general circulation of money is very much greater than a year ago and that business men in practically all lines of endeavor are in much easier circumstances.

Mr. Smith says the South is attracting country-wide attention with increasingly large numbers of substantial business men of other sections interested in Southern possibilities for investment as well as home making. Very recently he delivered an address before the chamber of commerce of Rochester, N. Y., his subject being, "The South's Place in the Sun." He made the point that the South wants no "place in the sun," other than what she i sentitled to as one of the family of states comprising the Union. Mr. Smith says the interest manifested by the Rochester business men in the South and in North Carolina was most gratifying and is typical of conditions he finds among the people of all sections.

Reports of Cotton Ginned.

Commissioner of Agriculture W. A. Graham has just received the government reports of cotton ginned in North Carolina for this season to January 10 and has made some interesting deductions and comparisons. The counties that show notable increase in the number of bales ginned this season to finds to be Greene, 2,000 bales; Mecklenburg, 2,300 bales; Pamlico, 1,100 bales; Pitt, 4,000 bales.

The counties that showed decrease in number of bales compared with last season are Robeson 12,000 bales; Johnston, 11,000 bales; Scotland, 7,000 bales; Wayne, 7,000 bales; Wake, 5,000 bales; Sampson, 4,000 bales; Richmond, 2,000. The total number of bales ginned this seasou, to January 10, is 696,113 compared with 814,640 bales to this date 1915.

A charter was issued today for the Sub-Soil Plow and Manufacturing Company, of Winston-Salem, capital $125,000 authorized and $3,000 subscribed by B. T. Marable, W. E. Franklin and J. H. Grubbs. The company will manufacture a special plow and have authority to make and deal in agricultural implements generally.

New Agent for Pig Clubs.

Mr. B. P. Folk, who for the past several years has been in charge of the county demonstration work in Gaston county, will take charge of the Pig Club work in the State on January 17. Mr. Folk will succeed Mr. J. D. McVean, who goes to the Bureau of Animay Industry at Washington, D. C., to assume the duties of chief of the Pig Club Work in the United States.

Mr. McVean will be remembered pleasantly by many farmers of North Carolina who came in contact with him during his year's stay in this State in bringing pure bred pigs to the State the interest of the Pig Clubs. Not only has he made the work popular, but the results he has obtained in will be of value to the future of pork production.

Indigo Unprofitable.

According to Commissioner Graham, "Further investigations into the culture of indigo has led me to believe that the production of this crop in the State will be unprofitable. The returns that will be received from the cultivation of the crop will not be found sufficient to warrant its cultivation. With the return of peace in Europe, coal tar dyes would take the place of the indigo again, and it has been next to impossible to find seedsmen who handle the seed."

Bulletin on Farm Drainage.

There is perhaps no bulletin issued recently that will be of as much value to the citizens of the State as Bulletin No. 234, "Farm Drainage in North Carolina," by H. M. Lynde, Senior Drainage Engineer. This bulletin goes into the details of drainage by tile and gives complete information on this subject as well as on the cost of the work.

On account of the technical character of the bulletin, it will not be mailed broadcast to citizens of the State, but will only be sent on application.

OFFICIALS PATIENT IN AWAITING REPLY

(Continued From Page One.)

which fled towards the west and south, presumably in the direction of the mountains of Durango.

"If any information is secured that new bands have appeared in the mountain range, they will be localized by our forces and will be hunted down without rest in order to prevent their concentration at any given point.

"Military headquarters at Juarez informed this general headquarters that our garrisons at Pearson, Casas Grandes and Madero had been increased. With this combined movement of our forces in two divisions along both sides of the Northwestern railway it will be an easy matter to keep all bands which may appear away from the place, compelling them either to disperse or to interne themselves on the western slopes of the Sierra Madres, where they will be unable to find any means of subsistence."

State Department officials tonight denied published statements that the department had secured assurances of safe conduct for the Americans killed near Santa Ysabel. It was said no request was made for such assurances.

Among many messages received by President Wilson today containing advices as to the course of the United States was one from Representative Kent, of California, a partner in a mining company which employed some of the Santa Ysabel citizens urging against intervention.

Pottsville, Pa., Jan. 15.—Fire tonight destroyed a store house filled with cotton and two loaded cars of cotton on a railroad siding of the Atlas Powder Company, south of this city. The damage is estimated to be about $25,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Philadelphia, Jan. 15.—Johnny Kilbane, feather weight champion of the world, defeated Frankie Conifrey, of New York, in a six-round bout here tonight. Kilbane had the better of the entire bout.

CONCORD CHAPTER, NO. 1, R. A. M.

Will meet in regular convocation Monday evening, Jan. 17th, 1916, at 8 o'clock.

Social session to follow business meeting.

Companions urged to be present.

By order High Priest.

JAS. H. TAYLOR, JR.,
Secretary.

ja16-1t

NOTICE

We offer for sale on reasonable terms the Pender Brick Works Co.'s plant, at Burgaw, Pender County, N. C., consisting of seventy acres of good clay land, more or less, together with Brick Plant of 25,000 capacity per day; two kilns 250,000 each, shelters 300,000, with necessary trucks. Track of 200 yards, steel, cable, etc. All in working order; with siding at kilns. Boiler and engine, 50 H. P. For further information, write,

J. R. McPHAIL,
Mt. Olive, N. C. Manager and Agent.

Jan. 14, 1916.

ja16-4t-su

Now Is Your Opportunity

To Close Out, we are offering All of Our Furs 1-3 Off! New Goods for This Week: Percales, Ginghams, Fancy Voiles, White Goods, Laces, and Embroideries. We are showing the Newest Models in Warner's and Redfern Corsets. Also Ferris' Waists for Ladies and Children.

C. H. FORE & CO.

AGENTS FOR PICTORIAL PATTERNS.

NORTHAM'S

OFFICE SUPPLIES, LOOSE-LEAF LEDGERS, TRANSFER CASES, GUIDES AND FOLDERS.

Northam's Book and Stationery Store

PHONE 651 — WILMINGTON, N. C. — 101 PRINCESS ST.

Special For Today

CARNATIONS

(Assorted) 50c. the Dozen.

Leave your Orders With Us for Roses, Etc., from the Rehder Nurseries.

"Standardized Bicycle Delivery."

Telephone 248.

ELVINGTON & MINTZ

HIRAM AND CYNTHIA DINE OUT *with the* JUDGE *by Alfred Jackson*

206

ITS AN INVITE FROM THE JUDGE
HOW KIND OF HIM
YES THIS IS THE PLACE FOR A SWELL FEED
GOLDARN IT! I THOUGHT I PUT MY CLOTHES ON THET CHAIR
BY CRACKEY! ANOTHER O THEM CITY SNEAKS HERE! COME BACK WITH MY COAT!
BY GUM! I WOULDN'T HA' LOST THE OLD CORN COB PIPE THAT WAS IN THE POCKET FER ANYTHING!
MONG JOO!
GET HER INTO THE OPEN AIR SHE'LL BE ALL RIGHT
NOW SOMEONE'S STOLEN MY WIFE!
COPYRIGHT 1915 NATIONAL CARTOON SERVICE CORPORATION

Chesty de Nut

HE'S SMARTER THAN HE LOOKS.

No 61

by F.R.Paul

THE BOSS SEZ I AM THE ONLY MAN WHOM HE TRUSTS TO TAKE THIS MONEY OVER TO THE BANK, I'D LIKE TO SEE ANYBODY TAKE IT AWAY FROM ME
HUH. A RICH HAUL!
$1.000.000
OH! I CAN'T AFFORD TO GIVE YOU MY LIFE, BESIDES I DON'T KNOW WHAT YOU'D BE DOING WITH IT. BUT YOU CAN HAVE THE MONEY. BUT I WANT YOU TO DO ME A FAVOR Mr HOLDUP MAN!
YOUR MONEY OR YOUR LIFE!!
WILL YOU FIRE A COUPLE OF BULLETS THROUGH MY HAT SO'S I CAN SHOW THE BOSS THAT I HAVE BEEN HELD UP. CAUSE HE'S LIABLE TO BE PEEVED IF I RETURN WITHOUT THE MONEY
TEE-HEE, FOOLIN' THE OLD GENT EH?
A FEW MORE BULLETS THROUGH THE COAT. YOU SEE I AM PERFECTLY WILLING TO GIVE YOU THE MONEY, BUT I GOTTA HAVE PLENTY OF PROOF!
SEEIN' THAT Y'ARE A GOOD SCOUT I'LL GIVE YOU ALL THE PROOF YOU WANT
JUST ONE MORE THROUGH THE VEST, WHAT! NO MORE BULLETS ? ? ?
ALL SHOT OUT. NOW COME ACROSS WITH THE JINGLE BELLS!
CLICK CLICK
IF YOU HAVE NO MORE BULLETS, I HAVE NO MORE MONEY THAT'S FAIR AIN'T IT!!
CLICK CLICK
PAUL
COPYRIGHT 1915, NATIONAL CARTOON SERVICE CORP

DIPPY DUK

675 by FREUND-WAGENER

NATIONAL CARTOON SERVICE CORP N.Y.

SAY, BUG, MY WIFE KEEPS A BOARDER, AND WHEN I----
YES YES
CAME HOME LAST NIGHT, HE WAS SITTING ON MY SOPHA HUGGING MY WIFE.
JUST IMAGINE, ON MY SOPHA; I WANT YOUR ADVICE..
YES
SO YOU WANT MY ADVICE?
SELL THE SOPHA..

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

COTTON QUIET IRREGULAR

However, Prices Showed Tendency to Ease Off Under Week-End Realizing—Close Unsettled.

New York, Jan. 16.—The cotton market was very quiet today with fluctuations more or less irregular. On the whole, however, prices showed a tendency to ease off under week-end realizing, and after selling at 12.59 early, March contracts reacted to 12.47. The general list closed barely steady, net four points lower to three points higher with new crop deliveries showing the advances.

Firm Liverpool cables, favorable goods trade reviews, and a bullish view of the week-end statistics seemed to be responsible for an opening advance of from 6 to 10 points. Offerings were not heavy, but they were sufficient to check the upward movement, and prices sagged off later in the morning with May selling down to 12.69; July to 12.81, and October to 12.71.

The market closed on practically this basis. The census report showing a very large yield of linters in proportion to the amount of seed crushed appeared to create no fresh sentiment.

Private cables reported some long liquidation in Liverpool, but said that offerings had been readily absorbed on the advance. The amount of cotton reported on ship board awaiting clearance at the close of the week was considered somewhat disappointing, as it showed a falling off of about 20,000 bales, as compared with last week, the figures being 164,568 bales against 427,243 last year.

The market closed barely steady.

	Open	High	Low	Close
January	12.38	12.38	12.30	12.29
March	12.58	12.59	12.47	12.47
May	12.80	12.80	12.69	12.69
July	12.92	12.92	12.81	12.81
October	12.76	12.77	12.71	12.71
December	12.87	12.89	12.87	12.87

Spot cotton quiet; middling uplands 12.50; no sales.

THE PORT MOVEMENT.

New Orleans — Middling, 12.19; receipts, 6,513; sales, 1,955; stock, 450,632.

Galveston—Middling, 12.50; receipts, 4,225; sales, 434; stock, 387,810.

Mobile — Middling, 11.88; receipts, 259; sales, 125; stock, 23,023.

Savannah—Middling, 12.25; receipts, 3,485; sales, 1,151; stock, 222,481.

Charleston—Middling, 12.00; receipts, 581; stock, 95,126.

Wilmington—Receipts, 879; stock, 44,519.

Texas City—Receipts, 3,683.

Norfolk — Middling, 12.00; receipts, 1,958; sales, 874; stock, 130,817.

Baltimore—Stock, 2,122.

Boston—Middling, 12.50; receipts, 1,919; stock, 11,200.

Philadelphia—Middling, 12.75; stock, 3,285.

New York—Middling, 12.50; receipts, 923; stock, 331,346.

Minor Ports—Receipts, 2,100; exports, 1,100; stock, 61,859.

Total today—Receipts, 26,530; exports, 1,100; stock, 1,764,220.

Total for week—Receipts, 26,530; exports, 1,100.

Total for season—Receipts, 4,535,672; exports, 2,547,542.

Interior Movement.

Houston — Middling, 12.50; receipts, 6,023; shipments, 7,581; sales, 2,612; stock, 221,950.

Memphis — Middling, 12.38; receipts, 2,761; shipments, 5,539; sales, 1,400; stock, 343,526.

Augusta — Middling, 12.06; receipts, 697; shipments, 1,371; sales, 1,451; stock, 197,547.

St. Louis—Middling, 12¾; receipts, 1,706; shipments, 119; stock, 18,551.

Cincinnati — Receipts, 1,100; shipments, 1,065; stock, 15,899.

Little Rock—Middling, 12.38; receipts, 758; shipments, 1,421; sales, 1,421; stock, 39,331.

Dallas—Middling, 11.95.

Montgomery—Middling, 11.81; sales, 391.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

After Standing at Advance Most of Day Market Turns Irregular.

New Orleans, Jan. 15.—Cotton stood at a small net advance on this market today until almost on the close a small dip carried some months slightly under the level of yesterday's final figures. In the early trading prices were put 6 to 9 points up by good cables and the market had a good tone. Liquidation of long cotton over the week-end appeared to form about the only selling pressure. The close was one point down to three points up, compared with the last prices of yesterday.

The market derived some of its steadiness from bullish features in the weekly statement but bullish traders were not inclined to press their advantage because of the showing made by the Census Bureau figures on the production of linters which were much larger than expected. Bearishly inclined cotton men seemed to believe they indicated that forecasts of the season's total crop were too small.

The market closed steady. Closing bid:

January 12.11; March 12.61; July 12.78; October 12.61.

Spot cotton quiet, unchanged. Sales on the spot 260 bales, to arrive 1,695; middling 12.19.

W G, 7.00; W W, 7.50.

532,552 Bales Obtained to January 1—Seed Crushed, 2,628,610 Tons.

Washington, Jan. 15. — Linters obtained to January 1 from the 1915 cotton crop amounted to 532,552 bales, against 462,078 bales last year to that date, the census bureau announced today.

Cotton seed crushed to January 1 was 2,628,610 tons, against 3,338,176 tons last year.

Seed crushed and linters obtained by states follow:

State:	Seed crushed.	Linters obtained.
Alabama	263,874	42,631
Arkansas	150,946	29,227
Florida	14,887	2,405
Georgia	471,540	98,056
Louisiana	90,428	18,718
Mississippi	238,054	48,932
Missouri	13,564	3,055
North Carolina	169,516	29,519
Oklahoma	138,629	28,996
South Carolina	207,229	37,837
Tennessee	127,715	29,477
Texas	776,248	157,142
All other States	28,970	6,557

In a new English fireproofing process for timber chemicals are used which do not discolor wood but permit it to be nailed, glued, painted or polished as though it had not been treated.

RALLY IN WHEAT PRICES

Reports of Heavy Export Buying in Canada Stimulates Market—Corn Loses and Oats Unsettled.

Chicago, Jan. 15. — Assertions that exporters had become active buyers at Winnipeg gave wheat prices here a rally today after a weak start. The close was unsettled at the same as yesterday's finish to ¼c. higher, with May at 1.27½ and July, 1.21.

Corn lost ¼ to ¼@⅝c. net; oats wound up ⅛c. off to a shade advance, and provisions at a rise of 7½ to 35c.

Grain and provisions closing:

Wheat—May, 1.27½; July, 1.21.
Corn—May, 73⅝; July, 79.
Oats—May, 50¼; July, 48½.
Pork—January, 19.27; May, 19.87.
Lard—May, 10.85; July, 10.97.
Ribs—January, 10.55; May, 10.97.

Cash grain:

Wheat—No. 2, red, nominal; No. 3, red, 1.25@1.25¼; No. 2, hard, 1.22½@1.23⅝; No. 3, hard, 1.10@1.19¾.

Corn—No. 2, yellow, nominal; No. 4, yellow, 72½@73½; No. 4, white, 72@73.

MARINE.

Cleared.

Str. Chippewa, Maguire, New York, C. J. Becker, agent.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in Port at Wilmington, North Carolina.

Steamers.

Str. Nicaria (Ger.), 3,289 tons, Hollasch, Heide & Co.

Str. Kell (Ger.), 2,872 tons, Lemke, Heide & Co.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

(Quoted Daily by the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce.)

STAR OFFICE, Jan. 15.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE — Nominal.
ROSIN—Nominal.
TAR—$2.10-8½c.
CRUDE TURPENTINE—$3.75, $3.75, $3.50.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine, 43½c. Rosin, $3.05. Tar, $1.80. Crude turpentine, $2.00, $3.00, $2.00.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine .....(—)
Rosin .....(—)
Tar 161
Crude Turpentine 3

Receipts — Same day last year: Spirits turpentine, 6 casks; rosin, (—) barrels; tar, 169 barrels; crude turpentine, (—) barrels.

COTTON MARKET.

Market—11¾. Quotations same day last year, 7⅝.

Receipts—879 bales; same day last year, 1,391 bales.

Total receipts since August 1st, to date, 140,547 bales.

Total receipts to same date last year, 115,013 bales.

BY RIVER AND RAIL

Receipts of Cotton and Naval Stores at This Port Yesterday.

Atlantic Coast Line—706 bales cotton; 93 barrels tar; 3 barrels crude turpentine.

Seaboard Air Line—173 bales cotton. A. P. Hurt—44 barrels tar.

Total—879 bales cotton; 161 barrels tar; 3 barrels crude turpentine.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

(Quoted by W. J. Meredith, Jan. 15.)

SWEET POTATOES—Yams, 50c. to 55c. per bushel.
IRISH POTATOES—80c to 90c.
CORN—$1.75 per sack.
BEEF—Native dressed, 7@9c.; good demand.
PORK—Small, 9@10c. per pound.
SHEEP—Gross: Old sheep, 3@4c.; lambs, 3@5c. lb.
WOOL—Burry, 19 to 20c.; black wool, 17 to 20c; first class white wool, 27c.
HIDES—Green salt, 12@13c.; dry flint, 17@20c. per lb.; good demand.
NORTH CAROLINA BACON — Old hams, 22c.; sides and shoulders, 16c. per lb. Good demand.
BEESWAX—Firm, 28c. per lb.; good demand.
POULTRY—Chickens, grown, 45c to 50c.; spring, 20c to 35c. head. Geese, 55c. to 60c. per head. Ducks, 35c. to 50c. owing to quality. Turkeys, 15c to 18c. lb., alive; 20c to 22c., dressed.
EGGS—25c. doz.

WILMINGTON PEANUT MARKET.

(Quoted by J. S. Funchess & Co.)

Wilmington, Jan. 15.—North Carolina Peanuts—New crop, market firm. Fancy hand-picked, 84c.; No. 1, machine picked, 77c. per bushel

Virginia Peanuts—New crop, steady. Jumbos, 66c.; fancy hand-picked, 55c.; No. 1, machine-picked, 50c. per bushel.

Spanish Peanuts—New crop firm; No. 1, small, machine-picked, $1.00, Jumbos, 90c. per bushel.

Receipts—Light.

PETERSBURG PEANUT MARKET.

(Reported by Rodgers, Plummer & Co., Inc.)

Petersburg, Va., Jan. 15. — Spanish: Farmers' stock—Market, steady.

First quality, $1.05 per bu.; green and dirty, 60c. to 75c. per bu.

Virginias, Farmers' stock — Market, quiet.

Fancy Jumbo, 3¾c. per lb.; Extra Prime, 3½c. per lb.; Prime, 3¼c. per lb.; Shelling stock, 2¼c. to 2¾c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Jan. 15. — Cotton, spot; steady. Good middling, 8.45; middling, 8.12; low middling, 7.72; sales, 6,000; speculation and export, 1,500; receipts, 17,000. Futures, firm. January, 7.92½; January-February, 7.92½; February-March, 7.90½; March-April, 7.88; April-May, 7.84; May-June, 7.80; June-July, 7.75; July-August, 7.70½; August-September, 7.55½; September-Octobeer, 7.36½; October-November, 7.30; November-December, 7.23; December-January, 7.17½; January-February, 7.13½.

THE FINANCIAL MARKET.

New York, Jan. 15. — Mercantile paper, 3@2¼; sterling, sixty day bills, 4.70¾; demand, 4.75½; cables, 4.76¼. Bar silver, 56⅞; Mexican dollars, 44; government bonds, steady; railroad bonds, strong.

STOCKS RESUME ACTIVITY

Substantial Advances in Few High Priced Specialties—Only Few Interesting Features.

New York, Jan. 15.—Aside from some very substantial advances in a few of the closely held high-priced specialties, such as Bethlehem Steel, International Nickel and American Coal Products in which gains ranged from 7 to 27 points, today's short but active session developed few features of interest. The more moderate priced issues of that same class tried to keep pace with this movement but met with indifferent success some closing with net losses.

Mexican shares were offered in large quantities, Mexican Petroleum and American Smelting being subjected to renewed short selling. United States Steel was under steady pressure, with resultant heaviness and final dealings in Crucible Steel, Lackawanna Steel, Baldwin Locomotive and Studebaker left those stocks quite generally under the previous session's closing quotations.

Rails were at all times backward and irregular. Some of the utilities, particularly Telegraph and Telephone shares, added to yesterday's gains. As a group, Mercantile Marine issues again dominated the list, the preferred stock making another new high record on its advance of 2 1-8 to 82 1-4, while the 4 1-2 per cent certificates made a new maximum on their rise of 2 1-4 to 101 3-4. Total sales of stocks amounted to 415,000 shares.

The weekly trade reviews lost nothing of their recent optimistic tenor. Increases of wages were announced by several of the New England textile mills and employes of the copper companies are sharing in the increased profits of the producers.

Local banks reported an actual cash gain of over $21,000,000 with a reserve increase of about $18,700,000.

Today's bond market was strong. New York Central debentures rivaling Marine issues in activity. Total sales of bonds, par value, were $4,345,000. United States coupon 3s and registered 4s declined 1-4c on call during the week.

NEW YORK STOCK LIST.

Allis-Chalmers	28⅝
American Beet Sugar	68¼
American Can	63¼
American Car and Foundry	71
American Cotton Oil	56
American Locomotive	66½
American Smelting	106¼
American Sugar	114¼
American Tel. and Tel	127⅞
American Tobacco	202
Anaconda Copper	39⅝
Atchison	106⅜
Atlantic Coast Line	118
Baldwin Locomotive	112
Baltimore and Ohio	94⅝
Bethlehem Steel	497
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	87¼
Canadian Pacific	179⅞
Central Leather	53¾
Chesapeake and Ohio	64⅝
Chicago, Mil. and St. Paul	100⅞
Chicago, R. I. and Pac. Ry	18⅛
Consolidated Gas	143
Continental Can	84½
Crucible Steel	68
Erie	41⅜
General Electric	176
Great Northern, pfd	124⅝
Great Northern Ore Ctfs	48⅞
Illinois Central	107½
Interborough Consol. Corp	19½
Kansas City Southern	31
Lehigh Valley	80⅝
Louisville and Nashville	129
Liggett and Meyers	252
Lorillard Co	175
Missouri, Kansas and Tex., pfd	16½
Missouri Pacific	6¼
Mexican Petroleum	114⅞
National Lead	69½
New York Central	110
N. Y., N. H. and Hartford	75¼
Norfolk and Western	120½
Northern Pacific	116
Pennsylvania	58⅝
Reading	82
Rep. Iron and Steel	52½
Seaboard Air Line	B. 18¼
Seaboard Air Line, pfd	B. 40⅝
Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron	61⅞
Studebaker Corp.	157
Southern Pacific	102¾
Southern Railway	23
Southern Railway, pfd	64⅝
Tennessee Copper	59¼
Texas Co	223
Texas and Pac	8⅞
Union Pacific	138
United States Rubber	55⅝
United States Steel	86
United States Steel, pfd	117⅞
Utah Copper	79⅝
Virginia-Caro. Chem	48⅝
Va. Iron, Coal and Coke	60
Wabash, pfd., "B" Ctfs	32½
Western Union	91¼
Westinghouse Electric	67¼
United Fruit	147

COTTON SEED OIL MARKET.

New York, Jan. 15. — The cotton seed oil market was moderately active and firmer on small offerings and a good scattered demand based on the continued strength in crude. Closing prices were net unchanged to eight points higher. Sales, 9,300 barrels; close, strong. Spot, 9.00 bid; January, 9.00@9.25; February, 9.04@9.15; March, 9.04@9.05; April, 9.04@9.10; May, 9.09@9.10; June, 9.12@9.13; July, 9.19@9.20; August, 9.21@9.22. Total sales, 16,000.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Jan. 15. — Hogs — Strong. Bulk, 6.80@7.15; light, 6.60@7.10; mixed, 6.75@7.30; heavy, 6.80@7.25; rough, 6.80@6.95; pigs, 5.50@6.50.

Cattle—Steady. Native beef steers, 6.50@9.80; cows and heifers, 3.30@8.50; calves, 7.25@10.75.

Sheep — Firm. Wethers, 7.30@7.85; ewes, 5.25@7.60; lambs, 8.40@10.80.

SAVANNAH NAVAL STORES.

Savannah, Jan. 15. — Turpentine, firm, 55 to 55½; sales, 143; receipts, 167; shipments, 326; stock, 14,644.

Rosin—Firm. Sales, 611; receipts, 1,260; shipments, 1,912; stock, 65,361.

Quote: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, 5.30; H, 5.35; I, 5.40; K, 6.05; M, 6.30; N, 6.85; W W, 7.50.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

New York, Jan. 15. — The actual condition of clearing house banks and trust companies for the week shows that they hold $172,518,370 reserve in excess of legal requirements. This is an increase of $18,696,110.

THE WEATHER

United States Department of Agriculture—Weather Bureau.

January 16, 1916.

Meteorological data for the 24 hours ending at 8 P. M. yesterday:

Temperature at 8 A. M., 26 degrees; at 8 P. M., 40 degrees; maximum, 41 degrees; minimum, 26 degrees; mean, 34 degrees.

Rainfall for the day, .00 inch; rainfall for month, to date, .20 inch.

Stage of water in Cape Fear river at Fayetteville, at 8 A. M., yesterday, 5.2 feet.

THE WEATHER.

For North Carolina: Cloudy and farmer Sunday—Monday probably fair, colder west portion.

The Port Calendar, January 16, 1916.

Sun rises .....7:17 A. M.
Sun sets .....5:27 P. M.
Day's length .....10 hrs. 10 min.

THE TIDES.

	High water. A. M.	P. M.	Low water. A. M.	P. M.
Wilmington	7:02	7:19	1:42	2:24
Southport	5:10	5:19	11:30	11:32
Masonboro Inlet	4:59	5:08	11:10	11:12

WEATHER BUREAU REPORTS.

January 15, 1916.

STATIONS:	Weather at 8 P. M.	Temperature: Highest today.	Lowest Last night.	Precipitation at 7 p.m.
Abilene	pt cldy	60	38	.0
Asheville	cldy	34	24	.0
Atlanta	cldy	38	30	.0
Augusta	cldy	44	24	.0
Baltimore	cldy	28	..	.0
Birmingham	cldy	52	26	.0
Boston	cldy	24	4	.0
Charleston	cldy	50	26	.0
Charlotte	cldy	34	26	.0
Chicago	cldy	26	10	.04
Galveston	cldy	62	50	.0
Jaxville	clear	68	50	.0
Memphis	rain	40	24	.0
Mobile	cldy	64	34	.0
Montgomery	cldy	52	30	.0
N. Orleans	cldy	64	38	.0
New York	cldy	24	6	.0
Oklahoma	cldy	40	26	.0
Palestine	cldy	56	34	.0
Pittsburg	snow	30	12	.0
Raleigh	cldy	34	22	.0
Savannah	cldy	54	40	.0
Shreveport	cldy	46	28	.0
St. Louis	cldy	30	18	.0
Washington	cldy	28	16	.0

NEW BATTLESHIP OKLAHOMA IN FIRST ACCEPTANCE TRIAL

Biggest Ship of Navy Driven by Reciprocating Engines.

Rockland, Me., Jan. 15.—The superdreadnaught Oklahoma, the biggest ship in the navy driven by reciprocating engines, went through the first of her builders' acceptance trials on the measure mile course off Owl's Head today. A temperature of thee degrees below zero caused much discomfort to those exposed on the decks.

While her contract required a speed of 20.5 knots, the Oklahoma's aim actually was beyond that, her sister ship, the Nevada, having reeeaiy aet a top speed mark of 21.04. The latter vessel derives its power from turbine engines and the comparative speed of the ships is a subject of interest to naval constructors.

It is understood the Oklahoma reached the required top speed on the run here from New York.

NEW YORK PROVISIONS.

New York, Jan. 15. — Raw sugar, steady; centrifugal, 4.33@4.52; molasses sugar, 3.50@3.75; refined, steady.

Coffee—Spot, steady; Rio, No. 7, 8c.; Santos, No. 4, 9½c.

Butter—Steady.

Cheese—Firm.

DRY GOODS MARKET.

New York, Jan. 15. — Cotton goods and yarn markets closed strong today, with sales steady. Wool goods of a staple character for men's wear will be opened on Monday. Knit goods were active and very firm.

Washington, Jan. 15. — An increase of more than 8,000,000 in the resources of the Federal Reserve banks during the past week is shown in a report of the banks' condition January 14, issued today by the Federal Reserve Board.

SOME PHASES OF RECONSTRUCTION IN WILMINGTON AND COUNTY

(Continued From Page Twelve)

in 1896 became Governor of North Carolina.

This radical organization called forth activity among the conservatives of the state. Conservative organization began the latter part of 1867 and measures were at once taken in New Hanover county to further its interests. The growth of the county organization dates from December 12, 1867, when the County Executive Committee called a conservative meeting. Three days later the conservative party was formally launched. An executive committee, composed of J. A. Engelhard, J. R. Hawes, S. S. Satchwell, J. J. Hedrick, James Reiley, Sol Bear, and Thomas H. McKoy, was chosen. At the same time O. G. Parsley, S. S. Satchwell, and William Freeman were appointed to represent New Hanover in the State Conservative meeting to be held in the near future. There also sprang up Democratic clubs in all parts of the county and in Wilmington there was a colored Democratic Club. Among the Conservative leaders were A. M. Waddell, lawyer, writer, and patriot, and George Davis, a native of Wilmington, who had been attorney general for the Confederate States.

The election to be held November 19 and 20, 1867, was for the purpose of calling a convention to frame a constitution. In New Hanover the result was in favor of the radicals, and J. C. Abbott, S. S. Ashley, and A. H. Galloway were chosen as representatives. Neither of these had ever paid a single cent of taxes in New Hanover county. In this election the colored people cast the first vote. The total vote of New Hanover was 4,009, with 2,928 for the convention and 1,847 against it.

It is not within the scope of this paper to discuss the work of the convention of 1868. It formed a constitution and took measures to restore the state to civil government by providing for the election of State and county officers. The constitution was adopted by the convention and submitted to the people. In respect to county affairs it placed the government in the hands of five commissioners to be elected by the people. Ae Register of Deeds and Treasurer from each county were provided for. Each county was to be divided into townships which were to elect two justices bi-ennially.

In 1868 the Conservative candidate for governor was Thomas S. Ashe, while W. W. Holden was the Republican nominee. On April 21, 22, 23, the election was held, in which the constitution was accepted by a vote of 93,086 as against that of 74,016; and Holden was elected governor by a vote of 92,235 as against 73,594 in favor of Ashe. The New Hanover vote was 3,511 in favor of the constitution and 2,225 against it and 3,568 for Holden to 2,231 for Ashe.

In July, 1868, an election for county officers was held in New Hanover county. Practically the same officers were retained under the new constitution, and the radical element was in charge of the county affairs. The County Commissioners were: E. M. Shoemaker, Rufus Garriss, Stephen Keys, Elijah Hewlett, and James Wilson. As Sheriff J. W. Schenck, Jr., was chosen, and he replaced Samuel R. Bunting. B. S. Wallace was elected Register of Deeds and R. B. Wood remained Clerk of the County Court. As regards the office of Sheriff, there was a dispute. Bunting claimed Schenck's election was obtained by fraud and refused for a time to yield. Schenck appealed to the governor, and finally Bunting gave up the contest. The radical element was now dominant in New Hanover. The county gave almost continuously Republican majorities until 1900.

Sources.

The Wilmington Journal, 1867-1872.
The Evening Dispatch, 1867-1872.
The Morning Star, 1866-1870.
The Carolina Farmer, 1868-1870.
Executive Correspondence—MSS. Letter-Books of Governors Vance, (1862-1864), Worth, and Holden.
Census of the United States, 1860-1870.
Waddell—Some Memories of My Life.
Reports of the Comptroller of North Carolina.
Rebellion Records. Series I, Vol. 51.

Authorities.

Waddell—History of New Hanover county.
Sprunt—Tales of the Lower Cape Fear.
Hamilton—Reconstruction in North Carolina.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned having qualified as Executor of the estate of Augusta M. Palfry, deceised, late of the County of New Hanover, State of North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having cleams against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned at Wilmington, N. C., at the office of the American Bank and Trust Company on or before December 23rd, 1917, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons that are indebted to the said estate will please make immediate adjustment.

The day and year aerein above written.

AMERICAN BANK & TRUST CO.,
Executor of the Estate of
Augusta M. Palfry, deceased.
By MILTON CALDER, Vice-President.
ja9-law6w

Atlantic Coast Line

The Standard Railroad of the South!

BULLETIN OF EXCURSION FARES IN EFFECT FROM WILMINGTON:

MEMPHIS, TENN $29.55
On sale Jan. 15 and 16, limited returning Jan. 25.

TAMPA, FLA $22.30
(Account Gasparilla Carnival.)
Tickets on sale Feb. 3 to 8, inclusive, limited returning Feb. 21, but may be extended to March 3 by depositing ticket and paying $1.00.

NEW ORLEANS, LA $26.75
MOBILE, ALA $23.35
PENSACOLA, FLA $23.35
(Account Mardi Gras Celebration.)
Tickets on sale Feb. 28th to March 6th, inclusive, limited returning March 17, but may be extended to April 3 by depositing ticket and paying $1.00.

For schedules, reservations and any further information,

'PHONE 160.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE,
The Standard Railroad of the South.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY

The Progressive Railway of the South.

Bulletin of Round-Trip Fares in Effect from Wilmington.

MEMPHIS, TENN $29.55
On sale January 15th and 16th; limited returning Midnight, January 25th.

TAMPA, FLA $22.30
On sale February 3rd to 8th, Inc., limited returning Midnight, February 21st. Limit extended to March 8th by payment $1.00. Tickets good for Stop-Over.

NEW ORLEANS, LA $26.75
On sale February 28th to March 6th. Limited returning Midnight, March 17th Limit extended to April 3rd by payment $1.00. Tickets good for stop-over

MOBILE, ALA $23.35
On sale February 28th to March 6th, inc. Limited returning Midnight, March 7th. Limit extended to April 3rd by payment $1.00. Tickets good for stop over.

PENSACOLA, FLA. $23.35
On sale February 28th to March 6th, inc. Limited returning Midnight, March 7th. Limit extended to April 3rd by payment $1.00. Tickets good for stop over.

For further information, call 'phone 178, City Ticket Office, Orton Hotel Building.

H. E. PLEASANTS,
T. P. A., Wilmington, N. C.
JOHN T. WEST,
D. P. A., Raleigh, N. C.

BALTIMORE & CAROLINA STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Weekly Sailings Between
BALTIMORE, WILMINGTON, GEORGETOWN and CHARLESTON, S. C.

Sailings form Baltimore every Friday afternoon, 3 o'clock.

Lowest through rates to and from Interior, Eastern and Western points furnished upon application.

Through bills lading issued.

J. LAMBLE DOTEN, Agent.
Office and Piers, foot Grace street 'Phone 432.

BRAY BROTHERS

STOCKS & BONDS
GREENSBORO, N. C.

WE OFFER

Three Shares 7 per cent PREFERRED STOCK in OCONEE COTTON MILLS COMPANY, of WESTMINSTER, S. C., at an attractive figure. Price quoted on request.

BID WANTED

We want a bid on TEN SHARES STOCK IN CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK, of RALEIGH, N. C. BID QUICK. The longest pole gets the persimmon.

SEND YOUR ORDERS TO US. WE DO IT NOW. WIRE, 'PHONE OR WRITE US FOR WHAT YOU WANT.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

Arrivals and Departures of Trains at Wilmington, Effective Dec. 27, 1915. Time Not Guaranteed.

DEPARTURES.	TO AND FROM	ARRIVALS:
No. 90. 3:40 A.M. Monday morning only.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Eastern North Carolina points. Connects at Goldsboro with Southern Railway and Norfolk Southern Railroad.	No. 91. 1:15 A.M. Sunday morning (Saturday night) only.
No. 41. 5:30 A.M. Daily.	Chadbourn, Conway, Florence, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa, St. Petersburg, Ft. Myers, Columbia, and Asheville. Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Columbia, Open to recieve outbound passengers at Wilmington at and after 10:00 P. M. and may be occupied, inbound, until 7:00 A. M.	No. 58. 11:59 P.M. Daily.
No. 64. 5:15 A.M. Mon., Wed. and Fri. only.	Jacksonville, Newborn and Intermediate stations.	No. 65. 6:15 P.M. Mon., Wed. and Fri. only.
No. 48. 7:40 A.M. Daily.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Washington. Parlor Car, Wilmington to Norfolk, Connecting at Rocky Mount with New York train with Pullman Service.	No. 49. 6:06 P.M. Daily.
No. 54. 8:45 A.M. Daily.	Local train between Wilmington and Mt. Airy, via Fayetteville and Sanford.	No. 53. 3:00 P.M. Daily.
No. 62. 3:25 P.M. Daily.	Jacksonville, Newborn and Intermediate stations.	No. 63. 12:50 P.M. Daily.
No. 58. 3:45 P.M. Daily.	Chadbourn, Florence, Columbia, Augusta, Atlanta and the West. Charleston, Savannah and all Florida points. All Steel Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington, Augusta and Atlanta. Pullman Cars between Florence and Columbia.	No. 54. 12:50 P.M. Daily.
No. 12. 6:30 P.M. Tues., Thurs. and Sat. only.	Fayetteville and Intermediate stations.	No. 60. 10:15 A.M. Tues., Thurs., Sat. only.
No. 42. 6:45 P. M. Daily.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk, Washington and New York. Pullman Broiler, Buffet Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Washington, connecting with New York trains; also Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Norfolk.	No. 41. 9:50 A.M. Daily.

For folders, reservations, rates of fares, etc., call 'phone 160.

W. J. CRAIG, Passenger Traffic Manager.
T. C. WHITE, General Passenger Agent.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUBURBAN SCHEDULE

In Effect November 15, 1915.

WINTER PARK, WRIGHTSVILLE WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS

EASTBOUND: Leave Front and for Winter Park	Leave Front and for Wrightsville	Leave... Front and for Beach	WESTBOUND: Leave Winter Park for Wilmington	Leave Wrightsville for Wilmington	Leave Beach for Wilmington
.....	.....	.....	a6:26 A. M.	a6:15 A. M.	.....
a6:30 A. M.	a6:30 A. M.	a6:30 A. M.	a7:36 A. M.	a7:25 A. M.	.....
6:55 A. M.	6:55 A. M.	b6:55 A. M.	8:01 A. M.	7:50 A. M.	7:40 A. M.
a8:00 A. M.	a8:00 A. M.	.....	a8:41 A. M.	a8:30 A. M.	.....
8:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.	9:36 A. M.	9:25 A. M.	9:15 A. M.
.....	.....	.....	b10:31 A. M.	b10:20 A. M.	.....
10:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	11:06 A. M.	10:56 A. M.	10:46 A. M.
11:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:36 P. M.	12:25 P. M.	12:15 P. M.
b1:00 P. M.	b1:00 P. M.	b1:00 P. M.	b2:06 P. M.	b1:55 P. M.	b1:45 P. M.
a1:10 P. M.	a1:10 P. M.	ae1:10 P. M.	a3:01 P. M.	a1:50 P. M.	af1:45 P. M.
c1:55 P. M.	c1:55 P. M.	.....	a2:36 P. M.	a3:26 P. M.	.....
c d2:35 P.M.	.....	.....	c d3:06 P.M.	.....	.....
3:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.	c3:50 P. M.	.....	.....
3:30 P. M.	.....	.....	4:06 P. M.	3:55 P. M.	3:45 P. M.
c4:10 P. M.	.....	.....	c4:30 P. M.	.....	.....
4:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.	c5:10 P. M.	.....	.....
c4:50 P. M.	.....	.....	5:36 P. M.	5:25 P. M.	b5:15 P. M.
5:30 P. M.	5:30 P. M.	.....	6:11 P. M.	6:00 P. M.	.....
6:10 P. M.	6:10 P. M.	.....	6:51 P. M.	6:40 P. M.	.....
6:40 P. M.	6:40 P. M.	e6:40 P. M.	7:31 P. M.	7:20 P. M.	f7:15 P. M.
7:15 P. M.	7:15 P. M.	.....	8:06 P. M.	7:55 P. M.	.....
8:15 P. M.	8:15 P. M.	.....	8:56 P. M.	8:45 P. M.	.....
9:15 P. M.	9:15 P. M.	9:15 P. M.	10:21 P. M.	10:10 P. M.	10:00 P. M.
10:15 P. M.	10:15 P. M.	.....	10:56 P. M.	10:45 P. M.	.....
1:15 P. M.	11:15 P. M.	.....	11:56 P.M.	11:45 P. M.	.....

SPECIAL FOR SUNDAYS.

Leave Front and Princess Streets every half hour from 2:00 to 5:00 P. M.
Leave Beach every half hour from 2:45 to 5:45 P. M.

a—Daily except Sundays.
b—Sundays only.
c—Superseded by half hour cars Sund y afternoons.
d—Goes through to Seagate; returning, leaves Seagate at 3:00 P. M.
e—Does not go beyond Station No. 3.
f—Leaves from Station No. 3.

FREIGHT SCHEDULE.
(Daily Except Sunday)

Leave Ninth and Orange streets, 3:30 P. M.
Freight Depot open from 2:30 to 3:30 P. M.

THROUGH SLEEPING CARS RUNNING EVERY DAY TO ATLANTA.

Lv. Wilmington .....3:45 P. M.
Ar. Atlanta .....6:10 A.M.
Connects in Union Depot with the "Dixie Flyer," leaving 8:15 A. M. for Chicago and St. Louis, via Chattanooga and Nashville, and with the "Southland" leaving 7:18 A. M., for Cincinnati, Chicago, Cleveland, Louisville and Indianapolis, via Knoxville.

TO WASHINGTON AND NORFOLK:

Lv. Wilmington .....6:45 P. M.
Ar. Norfolk .....7:35 A. M.
Ar. Washington .....7:50 A. M.
Ar. New York .....1:40 P. M.
Broiler-Buffet service to Washington. Dining Cars thence to New York.

PARLOR CARS
Wilmington to Norfolk.

Lv. Wilmington .....7:40 A. M.
Ar. Norfolk .....5:10 P. M.

'PHONE 160.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE,
The Standard Railroad of the South.

ATLANTA, GA.,
—via—
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY
The Progressive Railway of the South.
Shortest and Most Direct Route.

Leave Wilmington .....4:00 P. M.
Arrive Atlanta .....7:00 A. M.
Making connection for Birmingham, Memphis, Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago.

For further information call 'phone 178, City Ticket Office, Orton Hotel.

JOHN T. WEST, D. P. A., Raleigh, N. C.
H. E. PLEASANTS, T. P

FOUR KILLED, 10 HURT IN AN EXPLOSION ON U. S. SUBMARINE E-2

(Continued From Page One.)

feet from the E-2, which had been undergoing repairs since December 30. There were no torpedoes or gasoline aboard any of them.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels was at luncheon at the National Democratic Club in this city when he was informed of the explosion. Rear Admiral Usher was there also and the commandant left for the yard immediately, accompanied by Commander Daniel W. Wurtsbaugh, an aide dispatched by the Secretary. Mr. Daniels remained to address the club.

Lieut. Charles M. Cook, commander of the E-2 was not at the navy yard when the explosion occurred.

Commander Wurtsbaugh reported to Secretary Daniels this afternoon the result of his preliminary inspection into the explosion.

"As Commander Wurtsbaugh has the information at first hand," Mr. Daniels said, "I prefer that he should impart it, as he can do it more intelligently than I can."

CAUSE OF ACCIDENT YET UNDETERMINED

(Continued From Page One).

an air flask probably would drive pieces of metal through the top or sides of the boat which was not the case with the E-2. There has never been such an accident in the navy.

Hydrogen Gas Explosion Possible.

"It is too early," said Acting Secretary Roosevelt, elaborating on the department's statement, "to state definitely the cause of the explosion, although of course the fact that it occurred under the battery deck, means in the compartment in which the batteries were stored, would seem to indicate an xplosion of hydrogen gas.

"Some experiments made by the bureau of steam engineering with the Edison batteries led the department to take unusual steps to ascertain whether or not hydrogen gas in any considerable quantities was given off by the Edison battery while it was being discharged, which, of course, is their condition when used to run the boat during submergence and Mr. A. E. Davidson, an expert analysist of air, made elaborate tests during a special six hours submerged run of this battery. He reported that the hydrogen has given of while the batteries were being discharged was .nnnitesimal. In view of this, it is difficult to see how a gas explosinn could have been the cause and we must await further investigation."

ATTACKS OF RUSSIANS GROWING IN INTENSITY

(Continued From Page One.)

taken a strongly fortified position near Oslavia.

"An Italian aeroplane has dropped bombs on Laibach. No one was injured and no damage was caused."

LAND LEASE BILL PASSES THE HOUSE

Would Throw Open 700,000,000 Acres of Public Lands.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The second of the administration conservation measures, a bill under which more than 700,000,000 acres of public lands would be thrown open for lease by private interests, passed the House today without a roll call. Immediately afterward the private acre homestead bill was taken up with a prospect that it would be passed early next week.

MORE DISCLOSURES

Koenig and Wedell Received Checks From Captain Von Papen.

London, Jan. 16.—Payments by Captain von Papen, the recalled military attache of the German embassy at Washington, to two persons charged with playing important parts in the activities of German agents in the United States are disclosed by a further examination of the documents in the British government's possession.

Business Locals

WANTED—SALESMAN FOR FULL and complete line paints, straight or side line. Liberal commission. References required. Paint Dept. The Monitor Oil Co., Cleveland, Ohio. ja 16-1t*

FRENCH STUDENTS ALWAYS PREFER a Parisian accent, and this can only be properly acquired from a Parisian. A native of Paris myself, I am able to assist anyone desiring to attain correct pronunciation and accent. Beginners in French may receive instruction in either the direct method or in grammatical technicalities, as may be preferred. Mrs. J. B. Hatchell, 504 South Second street, Phone 1651-W. ja 16-1t*

WANTED—SHEET METAL WORKERS on marine work. Steady jobs to good men with no loss time. B. H. Morris, 211 49th street, Newport News, Va. ja 16-1t*

CANNA BULBS FOR SALE—RED AND green, King Humbert and Madame Crozy varieties. 25 bulbs for $1.00. Very desirable for beach cottages. Phone 7563, or write Box 992, Wilmington, N. C. ja 16-1t*

$50.00 to $100.00 PER WEEK SELLING Hopewell lots. We want live salesmen to close prospects in your territory. Fastest selling property in the U. S. Investors are re-selling quick for 150 per cent. Pay roll at DuPont Powder Plant, $1,500,000 every 30 days. We furnish plots of property, contract blanks and pay for newspaper advertising, etc. References required. Write quick, DuPont Home Corp., 15 W. Tabb street, Petersburg, Va. ja 16-1t

NOTICE — J. F. McVEY WILL MOVE to 224 South Front street. Come and get your mantels at factory prices. White and mahogany mantels at half price. J. F. McVey, 301 South Front street. ja16-1t*

WHO WANTS TO BUY MY 1914 FORD in good condition? Answer, "Ford," care Star. ja16-1t*

FOR RENT — TWO ROOMS, OVER ELIS' Barber Shop, 108 Princess street. Good location for office. Apply in Barber Shop. ja16-1t*

AT WINOCA TERRACE WE CAN SELL you an attractive cottage home. Only a few hundred cash dollars down; balance through B. & L.; new house; large lot. See James and James, Inc., Insurance and Real Estate; 'Phone 163. Southern Bldg. ja16-1t*

FOUND — A FOX TERRIER, ABOUT 2 months old. Apply 214 Red Cross street. ja16-1t*

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS, ESPECIALLY doors. Consult us before buying. We want to save you some of your money. Clark-Lynch Lumber Co. ja 16-1t

TWO LARGE DOORS, SUITABLE FOR garage for sale at $12.00 for the pair. Made of heart timber. Apply John Thomas, contractor, 411 Orange street. ja 16-1t

FOR RENT—DESIRABLE TWO-STORY six-room dwelling, No. 505 Ann street, near Fifth; in first class condition. Delightful southern exposure. Terms reasonable. W. G. Whitehead, Phones 229-J and 408-J. ja 16-1t

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN, REDUCE expenses every home. Sells at sight. Money back proposition. Experience unnecessary. Sanders Specialty Co., 187 Pine street, Spartanburg, S. C. ja 16-1t*

AGENTS WANTED—HUSTLER CAN make big money selling well known brands of rain coats, cravenettes, waterproof coats, direct to wearer. Write for catalogue and samples. Herr & Co., 220 West 42nd street, New York. ja 16-1t*

WANTED—FIRST CLASS SOLICITORS to represent us in your city closing contracts for sale of Petersburg Hopewell, DuPont Real Estate lots. Good proposition and high class solicitors should have experience and give references. We are advertising and inquiries will be referred to you to close. Address Frank D. Fuller Co., Petersburg, Va. ja 16-1t

TIMBER FOR SALE—FINE BODY OF pine and hard wood on Cape Fear river, near Walker's Bluff. Write C. Monroe, Council, N. C., R. F. D. No. 2. ja 16-su-2t*

WANTED—BY SINGLE MAN WHO was raised on farm, position as manager of farm. Thorough knowledge of raising and handling cattle and hogs. Address "Farmer," care Star. ja 16-su-we-su-3t*

SALESMEN—FOR HIGH GRADE SPE-cialty for office and home. Fast seller. Write for free booklet and terms. The Jones Co., 1129 Stahlman Bldg., Nashville, Tenn. ja 16-1t*

SALESMEN—$300 TO $500 PER month salary or commission selling our oils, greases, paints, and other specialties. Do not be satisfied, get our proposition. Inland Oil Works Co., Cleveland, Ohio. ja 16-1t*

WANTED 5 TRAVELING SALESMEN, one registered druggist, 500 expert machinists, at 42 cents per hour. Commercial Employment Bureau, Durham, N. C. ja 16-2t*

WANTED—MAN TRAVELER, FOR 1916. Age, 27 to 50. Experience unnecessary. Salary, commission and expenses allowance to right man. J. E. McBrady, Chicago, Ill. ja 16-1t*

FOR RENT—NO. 217 SOUTH EIGHTH street, St. James' Square, 6 rooms, with latest improvements. Reasonable rent. Apply E. D. Williams, Box 435. ja 16-1t*

JERSEY CALF FOR SALE—FULL blooded heifer. Phone 7563 or write Box 992, Wilmington, N. C. ja 16-1t*

A LARGE PERCENTAGE OF OUR BUS-iness is secured on a competitive basis. Do you know what that means? It means that you can frequently get material from a firm with an enviable reputation at an actual saving in cost. Clark-Lynch Lumber Co. ja16-1t

WANTED — PLAIN AND FANCY sewing; dress-making a specialty, by an experienced lady. Prices reasonable. "X. X. Y," care General Delivery, City. ja16-1t

5 ACRES OF GOOD SOIL, ONE MILE below Winter Park; price $500.00; $50 cash; balance, $10.00 per month. See Geo. B. Applewhite. ja16-1t

1006 SOUTH TENTH, COTTAGE FOR sale; newly papered and in perfect order; lot 33 by 165; price, $650.00; $50.00 cash; balance, $2.00 per week. Geo. B. Applewhite. ja16-1t

FOR RENT — TWO BED ROOMS; small dining room and kitchen; S. 3rd. 'Phone 2021-W; wish desirable couple with no children. ja16-1t

FOR RENT—TWO ROOMS NICELY furnished; all conveniences; only four blocks from A. C. L. office. Gentlemen preferred. Phone, 1657-J. Jan26-2t

FOR RENT—TWO ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping. Cheap. One front room, two gentlemen, $6.00. 219 South Front Street. Ja16-1t

FOR SALE—GAS RANGE—WILL SELL cheap for cash or exchange for wood or oil range in good condition. Address, 214 Wrightsville Avenue. Ja16-1t

YOU MAY FEEL SAFE AND SURE— if we fill your prescriptions. Our record is over 2620000. These thousands trusted us with their prescriptions. Why not you? Green's Drug Store. ja16-1t*

WANTED—POSITION AS SHIPPING clerk with wholesale grocery. Best references. Address "K.," care The Star. ja16-1t*

FOR RENT—ROOMS WITH OR WITH-out board. All modern conveniences, including steam heat. Rates rensonable. Phone 1040, 414 North Second street. ja16-1t*

FOR SALE—SIX ROOM BUNGALOW. All modern improvements, in good location. On easy terms. Phone 1291-J. ja16-1t*

FOR SALE — UP-TO-DATE WELL-equipped drug store, new stock and fixtures including soda fountain, in new hotel building. Steam heated, long lease on busy street in Petersburg, the busiest city in Virginia. If interested, investigate. Frank D. ja16-su,tu,th,3t ja16-su,tu,th,13t

CARNATIONS TODAY — ASSORTED colors, 50 cents the dozen, delivered anywhere in the city. Orders taken for Rehder's flowers. Telephone 248. Elvington & Mintz. ja16-1t*

WANTED—A SMALL SECOND HAND safe. Must be in good order and price must be very reasonable. Address, "Safe" care Star. ja 16-1t*

WANTED—TO SELL BOARDING house fixtures. A bargain to quick buyer. Reason for selling, am leaving city. Call at 117 South Water street. ja 16-1t*

FOR RENT—SPLENDID UPPER apartment. Nice large rooms with closets, modern conveniences, good location. Rent reasonable. Phone 151 in day time, or 1092 after 7 P. M. ja 16-1t*

WANTED — A YOUNG MAN WITH five years' experience wants work in store or on a farm. Will do anything to make a living. Not afraid of work. Can furnish good references. Address "C. S. P.," General Delivery, Burgaw, N. C. ja16-1t*

FOR RENT — FURNISHED OR UN-furnished room in private family. All modern conveniences; also use of 'phone. Call 1127-W. Address "A," care Star. ja16-1t*

WANTED — TWO OR THREE ROOMS, for light housekeeping. "X. Y Z.," care Star. ja16-1t*

25 ACRES EXCELLENT LAND, 8-ROOM house, barns, stables, etc.; cistern, large oak grove; within mile and half shipping station; land well drained, splendidly equipped for truck, dairy, poultry or hog farm. Running stream adjoins property. Can be bought for less than $3,000.00. This special bargain part cash, balance terms. See the real estate agent. L. W. Moore, 123 Princess street. ja16-2t

SEVERAL CARS GOOD LONG LEAF pine received last week. Lots of good heart stock. The kind our grandfathers used. Clark-Lynch Lumber Company. ja16-1t

NORTHERN COUPLE WANT SMALL, clean attractive southern exposure apartment or cottage, furnished for housekeeping. Best care given property. Limit $25. Phone, Room No. 5, Wilmington Annex. ja16-1t*

FOR RENT—APARTMENT OF THREE or four rooms to couple without children. Terms very reasonable. All modern conveniences. Apply 408 North Fifth avenue. ja16-1t*

FOR SALE—FIVE TONS COTTON seed, Simpkins and Tools mixed, at 75 cents per bushel to Cotton Farmers. Thomas J. Keenan, Box, 20th and Markett streets, Wilmington, N. C. ja16-su,we,su-3t

CAN YOU APPRECIATE QUALITY? Can you appreciate high efficiency service? If so you will appreciate our way of doing business. Clark-Lynch Lumber Co. ja16-1t

WATERMAN'S IDEAL FOUNTAIN Pen saves the dip. Call and try this pen. We can fit your hand precisely. Safety, Self-Filling and Regular Types. Green's Drug Store. ja16-1t*

FOR SALE—TWO ADJOINING LOTS near car line at Greenfield, for less than original price if sold at once. Reason for selling, leaving the city. Address "Lots," care The Star. ja16-1t*

LOST—WHITE BULL PUP WITH brown around one eye. Reward if returned to H. J. McCartney, 508 South Sixth street. ja16-1t*

LARGE PRINTS FROM SMALL NEG-atives—Let us develop your films and make your prints and enlargements on Cyko, the prize-winning photographic paper. Camera Dept., Green's Drug Store. pa16-1t*

WANTED—POSITION AS SHINGLE grader by colored young man of experience. Apply 1018 North Sixth street. I. Larkins. ja16-1t*

FOR SALE—ONE LARGE HEATING stove. Will burn coal or wood; also two oil stoves. May be seen at Wilmington Hosiery Mills, 1018 South Fifth street. ja16-su,tu,thur-3t

WITH AN ANSCO IT IS EASY TO GET professional results. A complete line of Ansco Cameras and films always on hand. Green's Drug Store. ja16-1t*

LOST—ONE TATTING CENTER-piece, some where near Wright street. Finder please return to Star office. Ja16-1t

DOLLY MADISON CANDIES, THE standard of purity—Chocolates and bonbons, 50c the pound. Fresh from the factory each week. Green's Drug Store, agents. Ja-1t*

CAROLINA BUILDING AND LOAN opens new series, Saturday, Feb. 5th, at Moore's Real Estate Agency, 123 Princess street. Get your stock now. ja16-1t

SAVE MONEY IN THE CAROLINA Building and Loan Association as investment or home builder; it's easy and sure. New series, Feb. 5th, get stock now. L. W. Moore, Secretary; 123 Princess street. ja16-1t

IF YOU WANT STORE, HOME OR warehouse, it pays to see L. W. Moore, Renting Agent, 123 Princess street. ja16-1t

FRONT STREET BUSINESS PROPER-ty, located North Chestnut street, for sale. It will pay to investigate at L. W. Moore's Agency, 123 Princess street. ja16-1t

WILL OFFER NEXT FEW DAYS small tracts of best farming land country. Some cleared, some timber and number with water facilities. These farms a part Martindale tract, located Fort Fisher highway, about 4 miles from the city. The prices are reasonable. See the Real Estate Agency of L. W. Moore, 123 Princess st. ja16-1t

FOR RENT — 1704 CHESTNUT, 7 rooms; 310 North 16th; 1010 Market; 217 South 8th; 214 South 8th; 812 Princess; 211 Polvogt Avenue; apartment corner 10th and Chestnut, and others. See L. W. Moore, Renting Agent, 123 Princess street. ja16-1t

$175 CASH, BALANCE $1.03 PER week, buys cottage, well located. See L. W. Moore Agency for particulars. 123 Princess street. ja16-1t

5-ROOM MODERN COTTAGES, BRUNS-wick street, near 5th, for sale at attractive price and terms. L. W. Moore, Agency 123 Princess street. ja16-1t

POSITION WANTED BY YOUNG LADY, experienced as dry goods clerk and in printing business. Best of references furnished. Address "P. M.," care Star. ja16-1t*

FOR SALE — BEAUTIFUL BUNGA-low, at Winoca; has six large rooms; modern; large lot; price $2,550.00. Geo. B. Applewhite. ja16-1t

FOR RENT — 5-ROOM COTTAGE, 4TH and Greenfield; modern; price $13.00; and others. See my list before renting. See Geo. B. Applewhite; 'Phone 65. ja16-1t

AT CAROLINA BEACH, WE HAVE for sale cottage of 3 rooms; ocean frontage; lot originally sold for $450. Our price, $500. See Geo. B. Applewhite. ja16-1t

JUST RECEIVED — THE WELL-known Gold Medal flour, 50 cents for 12-lb. bag; Aunt Jemima Pancake flour, 10 cents. Strictly fresh country eggs, guaranteed; tomatoes, large can, 10 cents, at May Bros., 24 North Front street; 'Phone 1222. ja14-tf

WANTED — MAN WHO CAN FURNISH good references and bond for collector, and delivery man; also two well-dressed men for solicitors. Must have good habits. Write T. J. Dover, Lumberton, N. C. ja14-4t*

WANTED — SALESMAN TO SELL LU-bricating oils and specialties. Big profits. Champion Refining Company, Cleveland, Ohio. ja9-su5t

WANTED — GOOD SICK AND ACCI-dent insurance agents. Good pay. Call or write, L. C. McCabe, Winston-Salem, N. C. de19-su-5t

WANTED — EXPERIENCED SPECI-alty salesman to work small country towns, $125.00 per month and expenses. Arlette Fruit Products Company, Main and Clark ave., St. Louis, Mo. ja2-su-tf

LADIES — MAKE SHIELDS AT HOME, $10.00 for 100. Work sent prepaid. No canvassing. Send stamp. Ivanhoe Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo. ja9-su2t*

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE PRICE; two mules, one double team wagon, one potato planter, one set surry harness and other farming implements. Address S. Judiski, Rocky Run Farm, Castle Hayne, N. C. Gregersen's Place. ja 15-3t*

HEMSTITCHING DONE BY AN EX-pert operator. Singer Sewing Machine Co., 107 Market street. ja 15-2t*

DRESSED CHICKENS, DRESSED chickens; extra nice dressed chickens, grown hens and young. Fine selected New River oysters. Very best of beef, veal and pork. Fancy celery and hard head lettuce. Your orders solicited. Batson's Meat Market, 115 Market street. Phone No. 72. ja 15-tf

FOR SALE—TWO NICELY POLISHED counters, 18 feet long; also shelving; will sell cheap to quick movers. Must get them out of the way. Apply P. O. Box 569, City. ja 15-2t

MIDDLE-AGED MAN WITH AMPLE experience in grocery and produce line and commands liberal patronage, desires position as city salesman or shipping clerk for wholesale house. Now Employed and can carry my customers with me. Address "City Salesman," care Star. ja14-3t*

FOR SALE CHEAP — ONE EIGHT-passenger steel tire single or double harness hotel 'bus, one 1,500 pound baggage wagon, and one 1,500 pound rubber-tired auto-trailer. P. O. Box 472, Wilmington, N. C. ja14-3t*

WANTED — ONE HUNDRED MEN and boys to deliver to our machinery yard, Lingo City, all the scrap iron and other metals they can get. Will buy old machinery also. We give honest weights and fair prices for clean scrap metals. Wilmington Iron Works. ja13-5t

FOR RENT — THIRD FLOOR, OVER Woodall and Shepard's. Apply Woodall and Shepard's. ja11-tf

JUST BOUGHT, A BANKRUPT STOCK of solid gold jewelry, such as cameos, brooches, lavallieres, watch bracelets and diamonds. Can save you from forty to fifty per cent. on same at Uncle Charles' Pawn Shop; No. 6 South Front street; 'Phone 642. ja11-tf

FOR RENT — SIX-ROOM HOUSE, AU-dubon, convenient to car line. D. R. Foster & Co. ja16-1t

ANNOUNCEMENT — COMMENCING Monday, and continuing for one week, we will serve Warren's Angel Food Ice Cream, fresh with every cup of tea. Royal Tea Room, Royal Theatre. ja16-1t*

FOR SALE — PRACTICALLY NEW suburban home; has orchard, poultry yard, etc. Terms can be arranged. Ask D. R. Foster & Co.. 'Phone 1220. ja16-1t

FOR SALE — AT A BARGAIN, SET dining chairs, buffet and some kitchen furniture. Good as new. Address "Furniture," care Star. ja16-1t*

FOR SALE — MODERN TWO-STORY ten-room house, on Second street, between Chestnut and Red Cross sts. Properly renting at a price that pays well as an investment. Part cash, balance to suit purchaser. D. R. Foster & Co., agents. ja16-1t

REGULAR DANCING CLASS ON MON-day, Wednesday and Saturday nights. Private lessons at any time, by appointment. Call 1695-W. Walker-Meier, Woolvin Hall. ja16-1t*

NOTICE — I HAVE IN OPERATION A general horseshoe and repair shop at Front and Queen streets. All orders will be appreciated. Call and see us. ja16-1t*

YOUNG LADY STENOGRAPHER DE-sires position. Has had four years' experience and is capable and efficient. Can furnish the very best references. Address "Efficiency," care Star. ja16-2t*

WANTED — TABLE BOARDERS; ALSO a room mate for a young gentleman. All modern conveniences. Apply 120 Red Cross street, or 'Phone 1138-J. ja16-1t*

IF YOU ARE NOT SATISFIED WITH your present boarding place and want a nice homelike place, all modern conveniences, only a limited number taken, apply No. 313 North Second St. ja16-1t*

FOR RENT — BED ROOM, FURNISH-ed, and has every convenience. Grand Theatre Building. D. R. Foster & Co., agents. ja16-1t

APARTMENTS IN THE COLONIAL and Cape Fear Apartment houses. Two very attractive apartments left; rental includes steam heat, hot and cold water, janitor and elevator service. James and James, Inc., Insurance and Real Estate, Southern Building. 'Phone 163. ja16-1t

CAN REPAIR, REMODEL OR INSTALL anything in line of plumbing, hot water or steam heat at reasonable price. 'Phone 1127-W. B. F. Justice, 721 Chestnut street. ja16-1t*

FIRST $10.00 BUYS REMINGTON typewriter (two colors), a perfect working machine in first class condition. Address "A. B.," care Star ja16-1t*

WANTED — FIVE BRIGHT, CAPABLE ladies to travel, demonstrate and sell dealers; $25 to $50 per week. Railroad fare paid. Goodrich Drug Company, Dep't 472, Omaha, Nebr. ja2-su5t*

WANTED—HIGH CLASS CASUALTY man to act as district manager. The most salable line of accident and health insurance policies on the market. Address with references, General Accident Assurance Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa. no7-su,tf

SALESMEN WANTED — EXPERI-enced specialty men to sell chinaware, glassware and cutlery; 25 per cent. commission, payable weekly. Full or side line. Drawing account allowed salesman who can produce results. National Importing Co., St. Louis, Mo. de12-su-tf

A FULL LINE OF SHADE TREES, roses and shrubs. Buy home grown fruit trees at The Holland Nurseries, Castle Haynes, N. C. 'Phone 5611. oc17-w,su-tf

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON DEAD — Two memorial books of his life; one by himself, price $1.25; one by Frederick E. Drinker, price $1.00; agents wanted. Outfits, 15 cents each. Agents selling ten to forty books per day. R. L. Phillips Publishing Co., Atlanta, Ga. ja11-tu,th,su-3t

MR. FARMER — SELL US YOUR peas. V. B. Sharpe, Maxton, N. C. de24-f,su,w-30t

FOR RENT — NEW HOUSE — HOT water; heat; all modern improvements; 113 Fifth avenue, North. Possession Feb. 1, 1916. See M. C. Darby & Co., Real Estate. ja5-tf

FOR RENT — 103 SOUTH EIGHTH street; seven rooms, all latest improvements. Gordon Brothers, 17 Princess street. de14-tf

'PHONE YOUR ORDERS FOR MAGA-zines and newspapers to 745. Gordon Brothers, 17 Princess street. de14-tf

FOR RENT — COMFORTABLY FUR-nished room. Modern conveniences. Close in. 'Phone 773. 216 North Second street. de31-tf

DOES YOUR ROOF LEAK? IF SO, call 'phone 431. Wishing you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. Thanking you for your past patronage and soliciting your future work. W. B. Klander, 22 South Second street. de24-tf

NOTICE — THIS IS TO INFORM THE Public that our laundry has been moved from 315 North Front street to southwest corner of Front and Walnut streets, opposite Hotel Wilmington. Yee Lee Laundry. ja5-15t*

THOUSANDS MEN, WOMEN, WANTED for government jobs, $75.00 month. Steady work. List positions now obtainable free. Write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. 296-L, Rochester, N. Y. ja9-su-5t*

FOR SALE — NICE HORSE, BUGGY and harness, at a sacrifice for cash. Apply 707 North 3rd street. I. Shapiro. ja14-3t*

WANTED—EITHER A MAN OR young lady to figure lumber, make up lumber invoices and do general office work. Quick, accurate. State age, experience, references and salary. D. W. Alderman & Sons Co., Alcolu, S. C. ja 15-2t

HEMSTITCHING AND PICOT EDGE work done on short notice. Mail orders will be given prompt attention. Singer Sewing Machine Co., 107 Market street. ja 15-2t*

BETTER BUTTER—FOUR POUNDS of high grade creamery butter for $1.50, post paid. Guaranteed pure, clean and good. Made of the finest and best pasteurized cream. Send cash with order. Lincoln Creamery Co., Lincolnton, N. C. ja 15-5t

COTTON

Your Shipments Appreciated

W. B. COOPER & COMPANY

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Safe Cabinets AND Office Supplies

Do you realize how well you can protect your valuable papers, letter files, ledgers, mailing lists, etc., if you buy a SAFE CABINET? Indorsed by the Underwriters.

Office Supplies of All Kinds.

Call 69 and Let Us Know Your Wants.

C. W. YATES CO.

117 Market St.

AMERICAN BANK AND TRUST CO.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONDENSED REPORT OF CONDITION AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS, DECEMBER 31st, 1915.

RESOURCES:		LIABILITIES:	
Loans and Discounts	$1,738,012.74	Capital Stock (American Bank & Trust Co.)	$ 50,000.00
Real Estate	46,172.32	Surplus	7,500.00
Overdrafts	4,155.12	Undivided Profits	319.11
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures (American National Bank)	45,682.65	Capital and Surplus (American Nat. Bank)	237,500.00
U. S. Bonds	270,000.00	Circulation (American Nat. Bank)	250,000.00
Bonds and Securities	135,278.50	Special Bond Account	45,000.00
North Carolina 4 Per Cent. Bonds	45,000.00	Bills Payable and Rediscounts	125,000.00
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	2,000.00	Reserve Account	20,000.00
Due from Banks and Bankers. $467,071.52		Deposits:—	
Cash in our valuts 103,961.18	571,032.70	Banks $ 374,862.79	
		Individuals 1,193,961.13	2,068,823.92
		Dividends Unpaid	171.00
Total	$2,884,314.03	Total	$2,864,314.03

OFFICERS:

THOS. E. COOPER, President — MILTON CALDER, Vice-President
C. E. BETHEA, Cashier — E. FRED. BANCK, Assistant Cashier
R. L. HENLEY, Assistant Cashier

STATEMENT CONDITION

The Murchison National Bank

OF WILMINGTON, N. C.,

AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, DEC. 31ST, 1915.

RESOURCES:		Liabilities:	
Loans and Discounts	$5,395,098.70	Capital Stock	$1,000,000.00
U. S. Bonds (at par)	810,000.00	Surplus and Net Profits	650,081.54
Bank Building	480,000.00	Circulation	730,200.00
Bonds and Other Securities	293,650.00	Special Deposit Bonds	115,000.00
Liquidation Account Southern Nat. Bank	90,748.30	Rediscounts	789,302.50
Cash and Due by Banks	1,678,236.41	Deposits	5,463,147.37
	$8,747,731.41		$8,747,731.41

H. C. McQUEEN, President — C. S. GRAINGER, Cashier
J. V. GRAINGER, Vice-President — M. F. ALLEN, Assistant Cashier
J. W. YATES, Vice-President — W. S. JOHNSON, Assistant Cashier

WRITE US TODAY

And Let Us Send You Catalogues and Price Lists of

Cook Stoves, Ranges and Heating Stoves

—also—

FIRE DOGS, FIRE FENDERS, SHOVELS AND TONGS, AND FIRE PLACE GRATES.

Cold Weather Will Soon be on us, so Don't Delay in Preparing to Furnish Your Trade With Cold Weather Necessities.

A Complete Stock. Orders Filled Promptly.

J. W. MURCHISON & COMPANY

WHOLESALE HARDWARE

Make Home Comfortable

Head Off The Cold Spells With a Vortex Heater

A Hatful Of Cheapest Coal Costs One Cent

Lasts Over Night in

THE ORIGINAL Vortex Hot Blast

Guarantee to save you $16.00 to $25.00 in fuel every year. Guaranteed to stay tight always. Burns Hard Coal, Soft Coal, Wood or Coke without change of any fixture. A size for every use on hand here.

Come and see them, or write for Catalogue and Prices.

N. JACOBI HARDWARE CO.

10 and 12 South Front Street

Quickest, Cheapest, Best

Deliveries. Prices. Workmanship.

Stacks, Tanks, Iron, Steel.

Iron, Brass and Aluminum Castings.

CAPE FEAR MACHINE WORKS

Church and Surry Streets. Phone 213.

COAL! BUILDERS' SUPPLIES!

LARGE STOCKS. PROMPT DELIVERY

"LET US SERVE YOU"

W. B. THORPE & CO

'PHONE 789.

HAVEN'T YOU A HOBBY?

Most Folks Have. Ours is a "Super-Efficient, Quick-as-a-Wink Delivery System. Thirty-Six Years in the Drug Business has taught us that when YOU Want Medicine You WANT IT QUICK.

THREE REGISTERED PHARMACISTS attend to your prescription and drug wants. THINK IT OVER.

N. B.—We have a few Roman Hyacinth and Freesia Bulbs left at Reduced Prices. Better order yours Today.

Hardin's Pharmacy

ESTABLISHED 1850.

128 SO. FRONT ST. 'PHONE 55.